LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

ol. XI.---NO. 52.

in a more as power, the ties of country, political frainy faith, yield like flax to the flame,
in faith, yield like flax to the flame,
in testerlaining a high opinion of any party,
of politicians, of the present day, considan a great, though not equal, degree, comas the grace of the slave-king; out-bidders
in sotes, and for the federal patronage,
se votes, with slight exceptions, have almined; still, I must affirm, as mere matthat the representatives of the party now
have shown more respect for the Constitufor hemselves, in their treatment of petisian their opponents have-over done.
If in avoid the sad and humiliating details
full proof of this position would lead. Sufmy, that, out of some thirty speeches in faabolition of slavery in the District of Coeright of petition, the recognition of Hayergection of Texas, only one has come
leanocratic party, and all the rest from the
itat out of twenty-five to sixty yotes in
esceptal gag tesolutions and rules, neareabas come from the same party that gave
single speech. I have not at hand the
resenting a political analysis of the votes
se eccasions; but I have before me such
s of the vote on the resolution of the 28th
known as 'the Atherton gag'. This anprepared and published by the editor of
caratic opinions. The result, so far as it

have established between the people essentialities,—was, nevertheless, a contrease. It was the removal of an odinate cause. It was the removal of an although defared no better because their fellow-dworse, still it was naturally consolationaging to them. When persecution neral oppression, it inspires hope of ress.

E. tiles, U in the seum, I ping C r with n best nees a July ING

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that the nothern whigs, once in power, it has menecessity as the democrats had conciliating the South to preserve their as, would prove equally reckless of our rights, the same to slavery. The opening the first session of a whig Congress undesthem and the South; if the South, as is characted a like notion. The northern whigs, mill of libers partly, remained eminently comade resolute. Leaders, however influential, a self, save traders could not buy them. of defection and fury, they moved steadily e gand object of re-establishing the right and rescuing the Constitution of the U-mon? yes, so far as binding and burdening but Union, no, for any rights or protection it

COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND. OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD --- OUR

DECEMBER 24, 1841. BOSTON, FRIDAY,

SELECTIONS.

| Annually selected places in the completion of southern white you could not receive the could be received. In this case, the could be received the could be received. The could have been closely siles to the could be received. The could have been closely siles to the could have been closely siles as a could have been closely siles as the could have been closely siles as a could h

beat in unison with their own, throughout the length and breadth of your American soil.

Brethren, we have felt it our duty thus to address you. Many of you are directly implicated in, the sin of elaver—others of you palliate and connive at it. We believe you to be guilty in this matter, at it. We believe you to be guilty in this matter, and the number? If no means is provided, we shall honesty, and good conscience. Brethren, we have stated our convictions. We long for your compliance with the dictates of justice and mercy. Nor shall we, if there is power in the in sustaining the TOCSIN. It has done some good the source of sentiment, or industries in example.

in the chair.

Frederick Douglas having been invited, addressed the throne of grace.

On motion of H. Johnson, of New Bedford, a committee of seven was appointed to prepare business for this Convention. The committee, consisting of the following persons, was appointed by the chair: Dr. Thomas Wilbor, Sarah Buffum, Fall River; John A. Collins, Rev. John M. Spear, Boston; N. A. Borden, Ellen Gibson, New Bedford; Rev. Edward Edwands, Dartmouth.

While the committee had retired to prepare business, John A. Collins addressed the meeting on the subject of petitions relating to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, the recognition of Haytien Independence, &c. &c., and was followed by Frederick Douglas, in a few remarks.

In the absence of other business, Abby Kelley offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That any man who will go to the polls, and vote for a slave-owner, or any other than an outspoken and an out-acting abolitionist, proves most conclusively that he has no more regard for principle than an Algerine bucanier.

S. Foster offered the following as an amendment on A. Kalley's resolution:

Resolved, That no person is or ought to be recognized as an abolitionist, who gives his countenance or support to any of the existing political parties or religious sects of the country.

The resolution and the amendment were discussed by Abby Kelley, S. S. Foster, Jno. A. Collins, John M. Spear, and F. Douglas; when a motion was made to lay them on the table, to hear the report of the business committee, and carried. The chairman of that committee reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That while it is the duty of abolitionists, protest, an all filling occasions, against, the

man of that committee reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That while it is the duty of abolitionists to protest, on all fitting occasions, against the proscriptive system practised by our railroad and ateambeat companies, it is equally the duty of the persons so proscribed to use their influence to do it away, not by physical or brute force, but by the means inculcated by our Great Master, viz: to return good for evil, and patiently submit until deliverance come.

means inculcated by our Great Master, vis: to return good for evil, and patiently submit until deliverance come.

Resolved, That whatever be the penalty, we pedge ourselves to adopt such measures as are consistent with Christianity, to rescue the slave from oppression, and restore the wandering fugitive to his "inalienable rights."

Resolved, That the venomous prejudice against color, which infests all our associations, is but the legitimate fruit of slavery; that it is not only recreancy to the best sympathies of our nature, but is rebellion against God, who has seen fit to impress on his own image the same diversity of hue which every where characterizes his works.

Whereas, Christ has given us a sure test, by which to prove the religion of every country, "its fruits—and whereas the fruits of the religion of this country are the most open and barefaced robbery, lewdness and pollution, systematized warfare and murder—and whereas, these are the antagonists of the religion which is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality and without hypocrisy—therefore,

Resolved, That the religion of the United States of America is one vast system of atheism and idolatry, which, in atrocity and vileness, equals that of any system in the heathen countries of Asia or Africa, or the islands of the Pacific ocean—This report was accepted. It was moved and passed, that all persons present, or who may be present during the convention, be invited to participate in its deliberations; after which, the meeting adjourned until 2 o'clock, P. M.

ATTERNON SESSION.

Abby Kelley's resolution was taken up, the discussion of which, occupied the entire afternoon session. Several persons, among whom were A. Kelley, S. S. Foster, John A. Collins, John Bailey, John M. Spear, Frederick Dougias, Dr. Jinnings, took part. It was laid on the table for a motion to adjourn until 6 o'clock, P. M.

Evenne Session.

Abby Kelley's resolution was again taken up, bestiff discussed and on myt

Evening Session.

Abby Kelley's resolution was again taken up, briefly discussed, and, on motion of John A. Collins, laid on the table, amended thus:

Resolved, That any man who goes to the polls,

C. Whipple, Newburgert; —Isane Steams, Norton; —Lather Boutell, Groton; —W. S. Wilder, Fitzhory; —I. T. Everett, Princeton; —J. Church, Dyring Sed; —W. & S. B. Yees, Salem; —Duniel G. Holmes Losell; —Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester and within ty;—Richard G. French, Fall River; —J. B. Sander van, New Bedford; J. M. Wilder, Hanover; —Isane Arstin, Nantutker; —Elias Richards, Neymouth; —B. P. Ries, Nor. ster; —Wm. C. Stone, Waterlown; —A. Bearie, Cantraulle; —Isanel Perking, Lynn; —E. Bird, Tunnin; B. Fremman, Precenter; —R. F. Walleut, Dennis; —George O. Harmon, Harerhill; —Joseph Brown, Andover; —Joseph L. Noyes, Georgetown; —John Clement, Townsess.

[ET For a continuation of this list, see the last page, Isstoclumn.] J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 578.

Siaveholders' Meeting.

At a meeting of the slaveholders of the city of Baltimore, held at Belizhoover's on Saturday evening, Dec. 4th, JOHN GLENN, Esq. was called to the Chair, and EDWARD WORTHINGTON, Esq. appointed Secretary. On motion of C. Spence, Esq. the fellowing preamble and resolutions were adopted.

the f.llowing preamble and resolutions were adopted.

Whereas, The condition of our slave property, through the intervention of abolitionists, and other mischlevous individuals, is becoming highly precarious:—and whereas, the slaveholders of this city are desirods of procuring the adoption of just measures as may more effectually secure them in the preservation of their rights to this property.

Be it Resolved, That a Committee of twenty, of whom the chairman shall be a member, be appointed to attend the Convention of Slaveholders, to be held at Annapolis on the first Monday of January next.

held at Annapolis on the first Monday of January next.

Resolved, That Richard Dorsey, Daniel Worffield, Charles R. Carroll, Carroll Spence, Outerbridge Horner, Jr., John B. Moris, Columbus O'Donnell, Edward Kenley, James Carroll, James Howard, Edward Worthington, Solomon Hillen, Jacob G. Davies, William Schley, James Swan, Dr. Arthur Pue, Charles Howard, John S. Gittings, and General George H. Steuart, and the chairman of this meeting, be said Committee from this city.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the papers of this State.

JOHN GLENN, Chairman.

EDWARD WORTHINGTON, Sec'y.

EDWARD WORTHINGTON, Sec'y.

South Carolina.

The Committee on Federal Relations in the Senate of South Carolina, to whom were referred such parts of the Governor's Message as relates to the controversy between Virginia, and New-York, have made a report sustaining the course of Virginia, and conclude by recommending the following resolutions.

made a report satisfing the following resolutions.

Resolved, That this Legislature view with regret
and abhorrence the constructive meaning of the constitutional provision respecting 'fugitives from justice' and 'fugitives from service', asserted by the
Executive and Legislative anthorities in the State of
New-York, in the year 1840.

Resolved, That in the opision of this Legislature,
the forced and dangerous construction put upon the
4th Article of the Constitution of the United States,
and the arrogant pretensions to central, its operation
by the State of New-York, as indicated by the positions of her Executive in the progress of the late
controversy with Virginia, and the proceedings of
her Legislature pending the same, should be repudiated and discountenanced by every State in the Union, as destructive of the faith pledged in the Confederation, and ultimately subversive of that State
Sovereignty, upon which they profess to be founded.

Resolved. That the Governor be requested to

Sovereignty, upon which they profess to be founded.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to communicate to the authorities of Virginia, the high sense entertained by this Legislature, of their moderation and respectful forbetarnore in conducting the secent unhappy controversy with the State of New-York—of the justness of the position assumed by Virginia—and the assurance of the hearty co-operation of South Carolina, in all proper measures to vindicate her rights as a State, and to protect the property of her citizens.

The Amistad Africans.

It appears by a letter from Dr. Ferguson, the new Governor of Sierra Leone, that the Mendi country is but two or three days journey frem that place, and may readily be reached by the Mendi Africans (of the Amistad) now on their passage from New York to Sierra Leone. Gov. Ferguson says.

Mendi is situated on the banks of the Rokelle, or Sierra Leone River, and may be reached in three or four days from Freetown. Bey Fonti, its chief, is a party to a treaty of alliance existing betwit this Government and the confederated chiefs of the Timmaney country.

Sierra Leone is thus, from vicinity and facility of the intercourse with Mendi, preferable to Monrovia or Gallinas, (as suggested in your letter,) as the place to which these persons should be brought, is order most conveniently to ensure their return to their own country.

With respect to their removal from America, and their voyage across the Atlantic, I cannot, for these purposes, promise any sid of a pecuniary nature from this Government. I may, however, assers you that on their arrival here, they and their teachers will be cordially received, adequately maintained and provided for, and safely conducted to their own homes, under the protection of Government, and at the public expense.

From the Fall River Archetype.

From the Fall River Archetype. The Suffrage Movement in Rhode-Island.

The Suffrage Movement in Rhode-Island.

We have hitherto felt a strong interest in the success of this unovenent. We regard if as a subject of primary importance to the inhabitants of Rhode-Island, involving not less the honor and character of the State than the happiness and welfare of the people. We, increfore, have done what our position enabled us to do, to aid its consummation. We are still ready to do what and all we can, towards the completion of the movement, whenever a majority of its advocates give evidence that they are actuatstill ready to do what and all we can, towards the completion of the movement, whenever a majority of its advocates give evidence that they are actuated either by the principles of common honesty or common sense. But as long as they cry out against the injustice of the present landed qualifications based on a distinction still more odious, because impossible to attain if not possessed from nature, except by the operation of skinning, we think it is time candidity to consider how much the people are to be benefitted by the adoption of the proposed Constitution. In saying thus much, we wish it distinctly understood, that the importance of establishing a new Constitution for the State of Rhode Island, based on the principles of JESTICK and HUMANITY, in place of the old Charter of King Charles II. is in no degree lessened in our estimation; and we shall be happy and proud to co-operate in aiding the adoption of such a Constitution when formed. But the present Constitution proposed by the late Suffrage Convention for the adoption of the people of Rhode-Island, is based neither on the principles of equal justice nor yet on those of humanity.

The 1st Article of the proposed Constitution, headed 'Declaration of Principles and Rights,' does indeed declare in its 2d section, 'All men are created free and equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain natural, inherent and inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, the acquisition of property, and the pursuit of happiness. Government, cannot create or beatow these rights, which are the gift of God,' a sum of the same Article says, 'All political power and sovereignty are originally vestical in, and of right belong to the Pacryz. All free governments are founded in their authority, and are established for the greatest good of the whole number,' Soction Add or the same Article continues,' No favor or disfavor ought to be shown in legious denomination.'

These are noble sentiments, such as de honor to human pature; and did the provisions of the Con-

islation toward any man, or party, or society, or religious denomination.

These are noble sentiments, such as do honor to human nature; and did the provisions of the Constitution which follows the 'Declaration of Principles and Rights,' correspond with those declared principles, there is scarcely a doubt that a large majority of the people of Rhode Island would adopt it almost by acclamation.

But the ist section of the 2d Article, headed, 'Of Ecctors and the Right of Suffrage,' gives the lis direct to these fine declarations of principle. It is there provided that only 'Every table male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty one years, &c. shall be an electro'f all officers, who are elected, or may hereafter be made eligible by the People.'



POLITICAL. From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

Congress ... Petitions. critical and about to make, I abjure anyminal am about to make, I abjure anyminal partiality. I may be accused of
long; but the simple truth is, I would
incread as strongly upon the representsmarty, as a non-those of the other, were
ally a distinction in point of historical
the present crisis, I apprehend that disissimificant bearing upon the prospects
it Washington.

at the present the aring upon the prospects at a significant hearing upon the prospects at a significant process affects, materially, the favorable anceins, affects, materially, the favorable anceins, affects, materially, the favorable anceins affects, materially, the favorable anceins and the season of the significant positions, says and that this change is only apparent, rast numbers of the whigs having absentages from the polls. This is, to a consideres from the polls. This is, to a considered from the polls. This is, to a considered from the polls. The significant is essentially conservative, to be things alone as long as the pressure to be things alone as long as the pressure to the things alone as long as the pressure to the things alone as long as the pressure to the things alone as long as the pressure to the things alone as long as the pressure to the things alone as long as the pressure to the things alone as long as the pressure to the pressure to the pressure to the pressure to the pressure the pressure that th

he truits of the heart grasp, and a series grasp, and a several the Scate, whose capricious behests beffle all human foresight, and a moment any plans of national policy, swer, the ties of country, political frafaith, yield like flax to the flame, are raining a high opinion of any party,

Critical Control of the Control of t

salysis of the vote on the resolution of the 28th c. 18th, known as 'the Atherton gag.' This anises as prepared and published by the editor of Emacipator, who is generally understood to falmonate of the properties of the gag. O Democrats opposed to the fag. O Democratic opposed to the right publish and the liberty of speech, which have a committed at every session of the National guidator, for the last five years, have been effectly senteen democratic majorities.

The standing gag ruie, prohibiting, for the first se, in formal manner, the RECETTON Of petimes, was incorporated among the rules and orders the House on the 28th of January, 1840. In fag. of that, there were from the free States, democratic tosts, 25, whigs, 1; majority for the adoption thank, 6. This was the rule which, on the accident of the whigs to power, Mr. Adams proposed versial. The proposition was carried by a vote 18th 164. This vote was re-considered, on moneight prepared subjects. This was the policy of lead, the king, 'slaying all the children in Behleward fallows without any interior government; aley finally adopted rules and orders which excled allogations of the whole aution, except on this preprised subjects. This was the policy of lead, the king, 'slaying all the children in Behleward proposition of the whole aution, except on this preprised subjects. This was the policy of lead, the king, 'slaying all the children in Behleward propo

rearess, Addinguists, whose political partialities were in fa-we of the democrats, and who felt ashamed and subled at the undeniable servility of their party, wheted that the northern whige, once in power,

is but Union, no, for any rights or protection it also be South recognized their error in having formatilliance with such men, in lieu of their accusate destination with the leaders of the northern dear; whose faithful allegiance, and whose uning services to tre slave-king, they have alled the services to tre slave-king, they have alled the services to tre slave-king, they have alled the services of the large Now, instead of the large they have alled the services to tre slave-king, they have alled the services are study to the large they are then are they are then are they are they are they are then are they are they are then are they are they are then are they are they are they are then are they are they

beat in unison with their own, throughout the length and breadth of your American soil.

Brethren, we have felt it our duty thus to address you. Many of you are directly implicated in the sin of clavery—others of you palliate and comive nit it. We believe you to be guilty in this matter, we have stated our convictions. We long for your compliance with the dictates of justice and mercy. Nor shall we, if there is power in the interchange of sentiment, or influence in example, cease to remonstrate with you, until we rouse your holiest indignation against the upholders and abettors of suck a system of darkened wickedness. You may boast of your institutions, and of your, civil and religious liberty, but while this black stain is found on your character, while the bond as well as the free-are in your land, the contrast will proclaim in loud and upambiguous accents, the worthlessness of the boast.

Renomber who has said, 'And when ye spread forth yous hands, I will hide mine eyes from your yea, when ye make many prayers, I will not hear; your hands are full of blood. Wash you, make you clean, put away the evil of your doings from before mire eyes; cease to do evil, learn to do well, seek judgment, relieve the oppressed, judge the fatherless, plead for the widow.

In name, and by appointment of the annual meeting held in Aberdeen, April 22d, 1841.

(Signed) JOHN HILL, Chairman.

(Signed) JOHN HILL, Chairman.

The Colored Population of Cincinnati. The Pennsylvania Freeman publishes the follow-The rennsylvania Freeman publishes the follow-ing extracts from a letter addressed to a friend in Phi-la elphia, by. Augustus Wattles, relative to the late pro-slavery riot in Cincinnati—omitting some details of lust perpetrated upon colored females by Kentuck-ians, which are too horrid to publish, and which go beyond our worst imaginings of slaveholding amal-

beyond our worst imaginings of slaveholding amalganation.

'It is certain, I believe, that the plan was formed by slaveholders, to take a great number of their runaway slaves, whom they supposed were in Cincinnati. The colored men were all disarmed by the advice of the lawyers who were in the 'public meeting,' They were then put into the jail pen. One day or more was spent in searching the city by perhaps upwards of a thousand men, and every colored man was led without resistance into the jail. When they were all in, the whole of First day was spent by slaveholders, in examining them, thirty or forty in number: some as far off as Atkansas and Missouri were on the ground searching for their victims. But one was claimed as a slave, and both claimant and claimed were detained in jail waiting proof. It is supposed the colored man will prove his freedom, and the white man be sept to the penitentiary. After the slaveholders with their 'city authority' had got through the examination, they made an address to the colored people, saying that they had blained them wrongfully. They had eccused them of secreting and harboring their runaway slaves—but now they were satisfied. They had seen them all in the jail together, the whole colored male population of the city! and had not found one slave. They would hereafter give them a better character. So the colored men go now on the river as stewards, cooks, &c., as safely as ever, and in as large numbers.

They would hereafter give them a better character. So the colored men go now on the river as stewards, cooks, &c., as safely as ever, and in as large numbers.

Some of their would-be friends advised them to come out and denounce the abolitionists, and disavow all connection with them. Charles Satchel, a Bapits preacher, asked them 'what right they had to denounce any class of American citizens for their common of the subject. Every colored man who is not an abolitionist is either a knave or a tool.' I do not think one colored person has left the city, or will leave it, on account of the mob.

Shortly after my return from Cincinnati, I went who was not a common to the mob.

Shortly after my return from Cincinnati, I went who was not left the city, or will leave it, on account of the mob.

Shortly after my return from Cincinnati, I went who was not left the city of will leave it, on account in the person of our dear brother C. C. Burleigh. I hitched my horse, and took my stand beside him. A few noble women stood or sat around on the steps, and the men and youth filled the street. It was a solemn meeting—still, and not a word of disturbance. Oliver Johnson grasped me by the hand. He introduced me to Dr. Hudson—I was thoroughly magnetised. It was worth a two-days' journey through the woods to meet such men. But under such circumstances, it was doubly dear. It was the western treatment of humanity's messengers—the 'stoning of one, and beating of another, and sending all away empty'—that wounded my heart. If I had not become hardened in this anti-slavery war, I should have set me down and wept. But anti-slavery is so used to the stable and the imanger, her Leader having been born there, that it seems like home to her. Perhaps it is best that she should not have where to lay her head—her Master had not. But still we can but remember that in our Father's house are many mansions. And they who believe do enter into rest. What will be the caud of these things I do not allow myself to conjecture—present duty occupies my mi

mind; consequences, I leave to Him who orders all things well?

Charch and State.

The Albany Anti-Slavery Toesin is in want of sid to continue its existence, and makes the following promissory appeal:

If you will sustain the Toesin, it shall talk plain English. No measure, dimincing notes, trimmed out as ear-lickiers, shall grace its colomas. We want a chance to show up the surprising degeneracy of our whole country, church and state. Little do many and perhaps some of you, our abolition friends) realizes the deep, damning nature of the sin of slavery, run-selling and rum drinking, to say nothing more, that exists in the churches of this land; yes, and not a bundered miles off, but even in our own city, and show where it may improve the sin league with ain and we, as an individual to the land of the sin league with ain and we, as an individual to the land to the command of the size why diong works meet for land of the size with the consumption of the size why diong works meet for land of the size why diong works meet for land of the size why diong works meet for land or the size why diong works meet for land or the size why diong works meet for land or the size why diong works meet for land or the size why diong works meet for land or the size why diong works meet for land or the size why diong works meet for land or the size why diong works meet for land or the size why diong works meet for land or the size why diong works meet for land or the size why diong works meet for land or the size why diong works meet for land or the size why diong works meet for land or the size why diong works meet for land or the size why diong works meet for land or the size why diong works meet for land or the size which are sized or the size of land or land or the size of land or lan

This last section taken in connection with provid-ing—No favor or disfavor ought to be shown in log-islation bounds any man, or party or society, or relig-ious denomination?—forcibly calls to mind one of the provisions of the early laws of Connecticut, which is in the following words:

ious denomination?—forcibly calls to mind one of the provisions of the early laws of Connecticut, which is in the following words:

'The inhabitants of this colony are commanded to abstain from all chesting, and are enjoined to pursue the strictes integrity and honesty in all their dealings, except with the Indians.

Had the Suffrage Convention added to the words—No favor or disfavor, &c. to any body except negroes! it would undoubtedly have entitled itself to the credit of sincerity, and weald then have possessed a claim to immortality in so degree equivocal by misconstruction, and not much behind in merit to that of the early Connecticut law givers. As it is, those who woted for basing government on the color of the akin, will not hereafter be forgotten by the axal friends of liberty in the State of Rhode-Island. The attempt to avoid the edium of establishing such a basis, by providing that the question shall be submitted to the people by the General Assembly—if the Constitution be adopted—at their first session, whether the word 'solite's shall be stricken out or not, is too plain not to be understood by any and every one who will examine the subject. This provises makes what should be one of the fundamental principles of the Constitution, and one, too, of essential and primary importance, secondary in position, not only as to the time of its being decided upon, but also in reducing the number who are to decide it, by excluding the very persons who re most interested in expunging the term 'solite' from having any voice whatever as to its rejection or retention. As far as principle is concerned, this strikes us as being quits as notorious a violation of common justice, as that of which he one-freeholders now properly complain. Besides, it is but a poor illustration of the sincerity of a man, who calls loudly against oppression, and stands ready to unnecessarily sanction a worse one as soon as he gets his own chains removed. There are, according to the late census, 25,674 fee white males over 21 years of age i

The 4th section of the 2d Article provides that,

'No elector who is not possessed of, and assessed for ratable property, in his own right, to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars, or who shalt have neglected, or refused to pay any tax assessed on him, in any town, city, or district, for one year preceding the town, city, ward or district meeting at which he shall offer to vote, shall be entitled to vote on any question of faxation, or the expenditure of any public moneys in such town, city or district, until the same be paid.

question of taxation, or the expenditure of any public moneys in such town, city or district, until the same be paid.

If the above principle is a sound one, why not carry it out in full? and if it is required that a man must possess one hundred and fifty dollars' worth of taxable property before he can give one vote relative to taxation, it should follow as a legitimate result; that the man who is possessed of three hundred should have two votes, and a man having fifteen hundred, ten votes, and so on to the highest amount of property possessed by the richest man in the State.

It would be well to recollect that this absurd and aristocratic principle is incorporated in the Suffrage Constitution, by men whose morning lay and evening enthem have been directed against the injustice of the present landed qualification of only a hundred and thirty-four dollars' worth of dirt.

We have not space nor time to give a full review of the Constitution under examination, in to-day's paper. But, in conclusion, we have no hositation in saying that, in a few particulars, it is far in advance of any other that has yet, to our knowledge, been presented to the propole of Rhode-Island. Yet the merits of these do not, in our estimation, counterbalance the bad, in a sufficient degree to render its acceptance in its present form destrable as a whole. Some of its provisions, besides those named as decidedly objectionable, may, in our opinion, be materially amended for the better. But as to the matter of details, we should be willing to concede much, if they did not violent the fundamental declaration of principles, and do violence to the rights of humanity!

We utterly repudiste the fondamental declaration of principles, and do violence to the rights of humanity!

of principles, and do viotened to a contribute of principles, and do viotened to a contribute of basing government on the color of the skin, and have as little respect for the idea of Daniel Webster, that It is respect for the idea of Daniel Webster, that It is

the part of wisdom to found government on property.

We hold that rational humanity, being the only thing in the eyes of the law, subject to accountability and punishment above the brute, is the PALY PROPER FOUNDATION OF GOVERNMENT.

We hope the people of Rhode-Island, the land consecrated by its noble founder Rooze Willliam to "SOUL LIBEATY!" will be satisfied with nothing less. By rejecting the proposed Conditution, they will teach those who in the name of Liberty have hand doing injustice to her true and pure merits will teach those who is the name of Liberty have been doing injustice to her true and pure merits that the altempt to belie their own Declaration of Principles and Rights, will be as futule in its ran-cal results before the people, as the provisions of the Constitution are distant from the declared princiwhich they are prefessedly based!

#### From the Hartford Observer. Liberia.

F Since our last issue, we have received

F. Since our last issue, we have received a fit of Arrica's Lushanar, from the 16th of July to the 1st of October, 1841, a paper edited by the Rev. John Seys and Dr. Goheen, of the Methodist Episcopal church. We have looked the suveral gumbers over with a desire to ascertain, if possible, the condition of the colony of Liberia, and the state of feeling there in relation to the Colonization Society. The impression is fastened on us that the leading minds in the colony are restive under the present order of things, and will seek a government entirely independent of the Parent Society, as soon as they are conscious of sufficient strength. It is manifest also, that the colony of Monrovia is in a less flourishing condition than it was a few years back.

Funcata Onsagouss or Governon Buchanar.

Governor Buchanan died at the Government House at Bassa Cove, on the 3d of Sept. List. He died of a high grade of African bilious lever. He teft Monrovia about the 25th of July last, and sailed in the schooner Regulus for Marshall, where he remained transacting business connected with his office, disposing of goods and collecting dies, four or six days, most of which time he was vary unwell.—From Marshall he proceeded down the coast to Bassa Cove, where he was attacked by successive paroxysms of fever from day to day, until his system was worn down, and forced to sink under the continued disease which preyed upon it. His mortal remains were committed to the grave on the following day, Sept. 4th. They lie contiguous to the Government House, under certain shade trees in the yard of the same; where it is said, he once intimated a desire to be buried, should he be removed from this life, while sojourning in Liberta.

The usual funeral house were paid to his memory—the Government House was put in mourning—his colfin was triumed with black creps, and placed in state in the Government House, from Wednesday the St. friday the Oth—the flags of the Colony and of the United States were half masted and hung with black craps—a minute gan w

on the departed Chief Magistrate of this Co-wealth. The turbulent current of past accu-wes stilled in the feelings of chastened swe, a providence, former differences of opinion wa-uside, to give place to reflections and actions be uncert solennities. This was as it should be another evidence of that hadshie inconsistency is a supposed or real injury.

SLAVE TRADE.—The Luminary has a long editial article, entitled "Coming Events cast the Shadows Before." The editor takes the ground reference to the refusal of our Government to all to the British the right of search, "that so long the Government of the United States pursues present policy towards Africa and other nations long will the African slave trade be continuated and perpetuated by the American government." How the business is managed, is thus plained: 'It is known to all tech have a right know, that American vessels are built expressly the slave trade, and sent to Havana, Africa, other places, and sold to those who desire the And that they are frequently sold to be delive under the United States flag, on the coast of A ca; that they come doubly armed, having American Spauish colors on board, with a mixed er under the United States' flag, on the coast of Afr. ca; that they come doubly armed, having America and Spauish colors on board, with a mixed crew and an American and Spauish captain on board. Here they cruise, take in rice, water, and gather u and deposite their slaves, at a smithle place for immediate embarkation. If they fall in with an Euglish man-of-war, or merchant-man, they houst 'the star-spangled banner,' and show American papers if they should accidentally happen to be overtaked by an American man-of-war, up goes the Spanis or Portuguese flag, and all is safe; for American war are instructed at their peril, not tinterfere with the flag of foreign antions. When this game is gotten through with, and the 'prelian naries settled,' and the slaves on board, the American captain, colors, and papers are sent ashore, an naries settled, and the slaves on board, the American captain, colors, and papers are sent ashore, and the vessel takes her departure with a full cargo of slaves. The American captain then goes to Liberia to return in the first vessel to the United States. In view of these facts, is it not demanded of the U. States, by every, principle of national honor logicant to Great Britain, by special treaty, the right of search in the African seas?

STATE CY THE COLONY.—The editor of the Luminary thus speaks of the present condition of Monrovia:—

STATE CF THE COLONT.—The editor of the Luminary thus speaks of the present condition of Monrovia:

\*We know what this Colony was, upwards of four years ago, and it is the same now, except that perhaps it now possessas, a decreased population, and a few other negative additions. Monrovia then had a large receptacle for immigrants, and a public school-house, now there is neither receptacle, school-house, pill, court-house, market-house, nor light-house. Agriculture is less attended to now, and there is less land in cultivation in this county, than there was better than two years ago. And if the maxim be true, that 'when the State is most corrept, then are have most multiplied,' we have a correct index to the present condition of Liberia; for within two years, laws have been multiplied here to an alarming extent, on agriculture, internal improvements, post offices, county asylums, prohibiting the importations of ardent spirits, and for regulating public schools throughout the Commonwealth; all of which, though re-chood 'in honest ignorance' through Colonization reports in the United States, are nevertheless, at this early period, dead letters, in Liberia. Wars have been declared and decided—thrice they slew the slain,—the whole army having twice marched up a hill, and twice—marched down again. The thousands brought into the Colony by capturing a slave establishment and by other means—by imports, ancliorage dues, taxes, and colonization imports, have not been sendicient to maintain the Colony at n—stand; it has retrograded; and the only referening feature, is an improved and well disciplined military corps.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

### From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce The Domestic Slave Trade.

The Domestic Slave Trade.

CASE OF THE BRIG CREOLE.

Some days since, we published a letter from Nassau, giving information of the arrival at that port, of the American brig Creole, bound from Richmond to New-Orleans with a cargo of slaves and tobacco, the slaves having risen upon the crew and taken possession of the vessel. It was also stated that most of the slaves had been liberated by the British authorities at Nassau, and that several of them had taken passage for Jamaica. New-Orleans papers of the 4th inst. contain further particulars of the transaction, which are here subjoined.

'The brig Creole, Capt Enson, of Richmond, bound for New-Orleans, with a cargo of tobacco, one hundred and thirty-five slaves, and four or five passengers, was on the 7th ultimo taken possession of by the slaves, who rose and mutinied—killing and wounding several white persons. It appears that on the 7th ult, at 8, P. M., the brig was hove to, in the belief that she was approaching Abacc. The next day, after the passengers and crow not on duty, had retired, at about half past 9, P. M., the slaves mutined and murdered a passenger named Hewell, owner of a portion of the slaves, by stabbing him with a bowie knife. They wounded the captain and one of the hands dangerously, the chief mate and another of the hands dangerously, the chief mate and another of the hands dangerously, the chief mate and another of the hands dangerously, the chief mate and another of the hands dangerously, the chief mate and another of the hands dangerously, the chief mate and another of the hands dangerously, the chief mate and another of the hands dangerously, the chief mate and another of the hands dangerously, the chief mate and another of the hands dangerously, the chief mate and another of the hands dangerously, the chief mate and another of the hands dangerously, the chief mate and another of the hands dangerously and handspikes. There is reason to seclieve that the whole plot was arranged before they left Richmond.

Having obtained possession of the

mony of the passengers and crew. Nineteen slaves were identified as having participated in the mutiny were identified as having participates in the mutual and murder. They were placed in confinement until further orders, the Governor refusing to have them sent to America under the circumstances. The remainder (114) were liberated by Her Majesty's authorities, on the ground that the slaves must be considered and treated as passongers, having the right to land in boats from the shore whonever they thought proper. The captain is doing well, and will probably recover.

After the arrival of the Creole at Nassau, the slaves acknowledged that a Baptist minister at Norfolk, named Bourne, had advised them with regard to their course, and given their directions how to proceed. Mr. Goddard learned at Nassau that Bourne had formerly resided there, and had absconded, leaving his family. He is an Englishman, and about forty years of age.

Forty of the slaves on the Creole were owned by Thomas McCargo, of Richmond; the balance belonged to Johnson & Eperson. Mr. Hewell was the agent of McCargo, and was well known in this city. Three of the slaves were killed in the affray, and another died of his wounds after his arrival at Nassau. Five more—four females and a boy—refused to accept their freedom, and came to this port in the Groole. It is worthy of remark that a dog, belonging to the captain, fought furiously against the negroes, and bit several of them seriously. He was finally killed.

That the entire scheme was resolved upon before the brig left Richmond, is evident from the fact that the negroes boasted at Nassau that they expected to encounter the brigs Loug Island and Orleans, which sailed from Richmond in company with the Croole with cargoes of slaves. Both of these vessels, however, are safe in port. A full investigation of this case, we doubt not, will present some very strange developments.—N. O. Piczyane.

The southern papers are infigurant at the course of the British authorities in setting the slaves at lib.

The southern papers are indignant at the course of the British authorities in setting the slaves at liberty, and call upon the American government to demand redress. The comments of some of them are annoxed:

We are informed that the slaves, on board the Greeley were insured, in this city, to the amount of about \$120,000; but as the insurance did not include mutiny, the money will not be forthcoming—in any event, however, that insolent, and miserable meddler John Bull, must be held responsible. And should be persist in bis outrageous course, there can be no other afternative left, but for the American Eagle to make such a noise, about his oars, as will awaken him from his funciod security; considerably

This affeir of the Creole is the cap-sheaf of Brit-ish aggression upon American rights. It strikes a the root of our intercourse with Great Britain, and overturns at one blow all our relations, amicable am

honor, and aignly of the execution of.

The whole account of this nefarious transaction on the part of the British functionary, will startle the public, and excite a strong feeling of indignation is the breast of every American citizen.—V. O. Add

The circumstances of the mutiny and massacre, are of themselves sufficient to harrow up the feelings to the highest pitch. But when in addition to the causes of excitement, the inhuman proceedings of the British authorities are brought into view, there is no telling where will be the limit of the public exasperation. It cannot be that our government will longer submit with tame acquiescence to such gross and oft repeated invasions of our national right.—Remonstrance and expostulation has been tried long enough. If Great Britain will not listen to the voice of reason, resort must be had to some other mode of bringing her to her senses, and a just perception of the law of nations. The supineness of our Gerenment has permitted the present game of interference to be carried on, until what was at first mere arrogant presumption, and oscipation, is now exercised as an undisputed right.

It is high time the question was settled definitely whether British authorities can strip American citizes of their property without their consent—and it is perhaps, fortunate, that recent events have transpired on the eve of the meeting of Congress, when the subject may be urged upon the representatives of the nation. We shall await with deep interest the movements at Washington.—N. O. Bulletin.

the movements at Washington.—N. O. Bulletin.

The favor and protection extended by the British authorities in Nassau, to the slave mutineers, who, having murdered their master, carried the brig Creole into that port—will, by shocking the feeling of the country, rouse attention to the important controversies already pending with Great Britain, in which her claims to liberate American slaves under her own municipal law, is involved. The right to protect slaves who have killed their masters, and run into British jalands with a stolen vessel, is but another firm of the principle already announced by the British Government, that her own statutes abolishing a very, control the law of nations, and put out of the pale of the comity, not to say the justice, due to civilized mations, both the property of the slave owners, and the flag that covers such property.

The alarming consequence to this quarter of the Union, of suffering such prefensions as these to remain unsettled, of seeing a harbor opened in the neighboring islands, where runaways, mutineers and murderers will be received and protected by an alien sovereign, demands an immediate issue to the diplomacy so long pending. No man of any party in the South, at least, would have patience with executive, secretary or minister, who should triffe with their impatience, or compromise their rights on this subject.

Some persons, speaking hastily, have treated this case as like, in some respects, to that of the Anislad, But they are essentially different in this interest.

subject.

Some persons, speaking hastily, have treated this case as like, in some respects, to that of the Amistad. But they are essentially different in this important fact—that the Amistad negroes were not held to service lawfully in the country under whose flag they sailed, when they seized the vessel and brought her into American waters. The advocates of these negroes went before the courts, to shew that they were not slaves by the law of Spain.—Mobile Journal.

#### From the National Gazette. Important Decision.

We give a statement of a highly important and interesting decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, given by a majority of the Judges at the last term:—

the last term:—

The case was that of Groves vs. Slaughter, and will be found reported at large, in 15th vol. Peters' Reports, 449.

The seventh section of the Constitution of the United States, article 3, declares that 'Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with fareign mations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.'

The State of Mississippi he was the state of the several states and with the constitution of the several states.

shall have power to regulate commerce with fareign mations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.'

The State of Mississippi, by her amended Coastitution of 1832, declared 'the introduction of slaves into this State, as merchandize, or for sale, shall be prohibited from and after the first day of May, 1833, provided the actual settler or settlers shall not be prohibited from purchasing slaves in any State of this Union, and bringing them into this State for their own individual use, until the year 1845.'

An action was instituted in Louisiana on a promissory note given for slaves, introduced as merchandize, for sale, into Mississippi, after the first day of May, 1833. The defence set up to the action was, that the note was void, as the transaction on which it was founded was a violation of the Constitution of Mississippi was void, as it was a prohibition of the note, that the prohibition of the Constitution of Mississippi was void, as it was a prohibition of the commerce in slaves between the States of the Union; the introduction of slaves, as merchandize, or for sale, into States in which slavery existed, being commerce, and exclusively lie subject of regulation by Congress, uncer the article before referred to. It was said, 'to regulate commerce is to sustain it. Regulation implies continuance, not death—preservation, not annihilation—the unbestructed flow of the stream, not to check or dry up its waters.

All the justices of the court who sat in the case,

flow of the stream, not to check or dry up its waters.

All the justices of the court who sat in the case, with one exception, concurred in opinion that the provision of the Constitution of the United States did not interfere with the prohibition of the Constitution of Mississippi. Slaves are persons, not nerchandize. Mr. Chief Justice Taney and Associate Justice McLean, gave written opinions on this point, although the decision of the case did not require that the judgment of the court upon the same should be expressed. Justices Story, Thompson, Wayne and McKhieley, concurred with the majority of the court in the opinion that the provision of the United States had no application to the case.

The law, therefore, stands hereafter fixed and settled. A State in which alaves/are held, may prohibit the introduction of slaves as merchandize ar, for sale into her territory. The whole of the regulation of slaves and alavery is exclusively of State jurisdiction.

While the principles of the Constitution of the United States was considered as protecting the trade in slaves between State and State, and it was believed that no Constitution or State law could interfere with it, and while this provision was claimed to be in force so as to prohibit the States from objecting to the traffic, hopeless indeed was the expectation that State regulation, and the duties of victims to the domestic slave trade.

Some of the papers are very severe upon Mr. Adams on account or his defence of England's outrage against chins. The Nantucket Islander concludes a paragraph respecting him, by saying, 'We can attribute Mr. As conduct only to me tonale love of mickedness.' This is unjustly severe. We think it more probable it may be attributed to his love of tea, which has been rendered uncommonly high in the market in consequence of the proceedings of the Chinese government. Every man is entitled to the expression of his honest opinions, and Mr. Adams ought not therefore to be reprosched for entertaining a different view of the Chinese question from that entertained by the public in general. But we are still inclined to believe that the old gentleman's love of nonriety has induced him to defend a position, which his sober reason would condemn. Mr. Adams has formerly been almost a libeller of England, (in his early days,) and perhaps he may be indirectly fishing for a good word in the annals of some Inture English historian. But let him alone with his paradoxes. Not many true Americans will second his remarks.—Solem Observer.

# From the Anti-Slavery Standard. the Priends of Preedom and Justice

contracted on the faith of your promptitude and ability.

We address ourselves to individuals. Each man and woman can help us, directly and immediately. Do not, we beseech you, postpone this claim for a single day; but help us, according to your ability, forthwith. However small may be your donation, it will be acceptable. If you can afford og ive but one dollar, you can get another from your neighbor, two dollars from another, and five, or ten, from another; and thus make up twenty dollars or morefur which you can procure a single bill, and remit by post. It needs only that you resolve to do it, and all obstacles will vanish.

We are in uarnest, and have no words or time to bestow unnecessarily on this appeal. It is enough that we tell you our wants. Let Christmas-day see us in funds to discharge every debt against the Society. Fifteen hundred, or, at most, two thousand dollars, will achieve this most desirable object. Our Treasurer's Report will be published in the Standard of next week, and will exhibit the expenditures to that time.

The liberality of our friends this summer, and the

and of next week, and to that time.

The liberality of our friends this summer, and the increase of subscribers to the Standard, would have placed our affairs on a comfortable basis, had it not been for old arrearages of debt, incurred when the division of the Society took place, before we had

division of the Society took places, obstore we are time to railly our forces.

Who will begin the Christmas list? Who will lead in clearing the Society of the just reproach of unpaid debts? To work, men and women, boys and girls, every one with heart and nerve. We pray you not to let that day pass without seeing us emancipated from the burden of debt.

Sigued for the Executive Committee,

TAMES GIBBONS Chairman.

JAMES S. GIBBONS, Chairman. L. M. CHILD, Rec. Sec.

#### From the Washington Globe.

The British Abolition Consul at Havana The British Abolition Consul at Havana.

The Consul sent by the British Cabinet to supplant the excellent Torane, had arrived at Havana but a short time before our visit to Cuba, last fall. His recommendation to the place, was the fact that he had written a furious, fanatical book, crammed with exaggerations and fabrications about the condition of the slaves in the West Indies. His course he had written a furious, fanatical book, crammed with exagerations and fabrications about the condition of the slaves in the West Indies. His course had been such as to occasion apprehensions of revolt among the slaves, under the encouragement of this representative of the British power; and the Government, it was repurted, was on the point of arresting him, and hesitated sometime to recognise him as Consul. It is not improbable that he has been permitted to continue his incendiary operations up to this time, from the fear universally entertained, that his Government only waited for an affront to him, as a pretext to interpose with her naval power, and seize some strong point in the Island, with a view to the ultimate acquisition of the whole; by force or negociation. It would seem that the Consul has at length compelled the authorities of Cubs to lay hold of him; and we shall see soon whether England does not lay hold of this circumstance to make some such demonstrations against this much-coveted island, as she is now making on the helpless Chinese. In that case, none can doubt but that Tuanbull, was selected to make the occasion.

TROUBLE AT MATANAS. A letter from Havana, published in the New-Orleans Bee, says:

'A serious affair has just commenced in the neighborhood of Matanzas. It appears that the English Commenced in the neighborhood of Matanzas. It appears that the English Commenced in the serious situated near that town, and attempted to obtain the emancipation of all the slaves belonging to a planter who had arrived from Jamaica. His seditious counsels might have occasioned a general revolt among the colored population of that place. As soon as the commander at Matanzas obtained information of this occurrence, he arrested the Consul and sent him back here, escorted by soldiers, under the order of the government. We do not know what will be the the government. We do not know what will be the result of this affair.

Hox. J. R. Gindines, in an address to his constitutionts, respecting the doings of the late extra session of Congress, gives many facts in reference to the encroachments of the slave power, which ought to startle the people, and would were they not more wedded to party than to humanity. Take the following as one among many:—The farmers of Ohio have paid to the British government, more than sixhundred thousand dollars as a tribute or duty on what; while cotton, the produce of southern-slave labor, commands a premium of seven per cent. And yet one cannot speak or vote against this same slave power without the greatest opposition-from some of these same Ohio farmers, as we have just had abundant illustration.

Tunis.—The Bey of Tunis encounters difficulties and unpopularity in his attempt to abolish slavery throughout his territories; for "there are many proprietors of slaves who possess from two to three thousand each, and who naturally look for indemnification is a mode or other whenever their canacity in the state of t

Thomas Reade, the British Consul General at Publis. The Boy gives good proof of being in earnest. He has abolished all the public slave-markets in the re-gency, the buildings of which have been actually pull-ed down. There is little doubt that he will ultimate-ly emancipate every slave in the regency.

#### From the N. Y. Journal of Comme Report of the Postmaster General.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Report of the Postmaster General.

It appears from this report that in 1790, the whole number of pest offices in the United States did not exceed 75; the aumber of miles of post road, 1,875; the revenue, \$37,955; the expenditure, \$22,140. In 1840, the whole number of post offices was 13,438; the number of miles of post road, 1,875; the revenue, \$37,955; the expenditure at 1,875; the revenue for the same year was \$4,539,255; and the expenditure was 4,759; 110.

The total amount of revenue for the current year is estimated at \$4,329,000; and the total expenditure at \$4,439,000.

To bring the expenses within the revenue, the commissions heretofore allowed to deputy postmasters are re-adjusted, by which the nett annual income of the Department will be increased \$400,000.

The Secretary recommends a discrimination in the imposition of postage on the newspapers proper, and the mammoti weeklies which, weighing each nearly a pound, are transported from Boston or New-York to Lonisville, Ky, for a cent and a laiff, while a letter of friendship or business is taxed 25 cents. The expense of transporting the mail in the different modes was, or rail-roads and steamboats, 3,946,450 miles, at the cost of \$1,791,635; making a total aggregate of annual transportation of 31,995,625 miles, at the cost of \$1,791,635; making a total aggregate of annual transportation of 31,995,625 miles, at the cost of \$1,791,635; making a total aggregate of annual transportation of 31,996,625 miles, at the cost of \$1,791,635; making a total aggregate of annual transportation of 31,996,625 miles, at the cost of \$1,791,635; making a total aggregate of annual transportation of 31,996,625 miles, at the cost of \$1,791,635; making a total aggregate of annual transportation of 31,996,625 miles, at the cost of \$1,791,635; making a total aggregate of annual transportation of 31,996,625 miles, at the cost of \$1,791,635; making a total aggregate of annual transportation of 31,996,625 miles, at the cost of \$1,791,635; makin

The son of Dr. Sylvester Graham of No ton, aged about 7 years, was easily mained on ult., by an escidental blow from a hatchet hand of a companion. Three of his fingers we cred from his hand.

### CONGRESS.

ndence of the New-York Herald. Abolition Politions.

Washington, Dec. 14th, 1841.
John Q. Adams rose with a formidable arr
ions, of which he had a well arranged li
out in a fur clerk-like hand. He spoke
feeble tone of west.

pen of all laws which permit the transportation of slates coastwise. He moved its reference to the Committee on the Indiciary.

The Speaker asked for the petition, which was handed to him, and he read it with great deliberation. He then referred to the rule applicable to such petitions, which it was presumed did not exclude this petition, as he passed it to the clerk and called upon the gentleman from Massachusetts to proceed.

Mr. Adams then presented a petition from Ohio for the repeal of all laws whereby the people of the free States are made to countenance the institution of slavery, and he moved its reference to the same committee; he like wise offured one for the abolition of slavery in the Territory of Florida.

Mr. Payne objected to its reception.

The Speaker said the rule was imperative, and the petition was not receivable.

tunity to justify himself to those who and cattracted him with their petitions, otherwise they might conclude that he had not presented them. He also took occasion to remark that this country was divided in to two classes, a part of whose putitions were received, but the petitions of the other part were rejected. Of the petitions from his own immediate constituents, nine-tenths were rejected by this House.

The Speaker said the question was not debateable.

ble.
Mr. Adams said he did not intend to debate it; he merely asked the Clerk to endorse upon the petition the reason for its rejection.
The Speaker said such endorsements had never

the reason for its rejection.

The Speaker said such endorsements had never been made on any previous occasion.

Mr. Adams was aware it had not been the practice heretofore, but he desired it to be done now. He said he had hoped, after the three solemn occasions of this House during the last session of Congress, by which the 21st rule was repudiated, that this House would not at this Congress.—

The Speaker interposed and called the gentleman from Massachusetts to order.

Mr. Adams said he had been informed by the Speaker, that he was willing to take any order that would be proper towards the people of this Union, in reference to these petitions; and he (Mr. Adams) held it to be right and proper that when these petitions were rejected by the House, under one of its rules, the reason for such objection should be endorsed on them.

He then presented a remonstrance signed by forty citizens of Ohio, against the adoption by either House of Congress, of any rule, order, usage, or regulation, impairing the constitutional right of petitions, and against the disparaging or stigmatizing abolition petitions, or in any manner putting them on a different footing than other petitions. He moved the reference of this remonstrance to a select committee, with instructions to report a resolution to rescind the 21st rule, and on this motion he called for the ayes and noes.

Mr. Merewesther moved to lay that motion on the

with instructions to report a resolution to rescind the 21st rule, and on this motion he called for the ayes and noes.

Mr. Meroweather moved to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. James called for the ayes, and noes on that motion. The ayes and noes were taken, and the House refused to lay the motion of Mr. Adams on the table, the result being ayes 87, noes 92.

Mr. Rhett moved a call of the House, for he knew there were several members in the city who were not on the floor. The call was proceeded with, and 193 answered to their names.

Mr. Barnard then moved that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

Mr. Campbell demanded the ayes and noes thereon, which were ordered, and the vote stood ayes 90, noes 90.

The Speaker said he voted in the affirmative. So that further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

Mr. Meroweather rose to a question of order, in reference to these petitions. Under the 55th rule any petition, memorial, or other paper should be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place, who should make a brief statement of its contents, and if it were desired to debate such petition, it must be laid on the table for one day. Now his point of order, was that under that rule these petitions must necessarily lie over for one day, for he desired to debate the subject.

The Speaker said, the House had not decided the question of reference on the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts was not in order, as the petition must lie over for one day.

Mr. Adams said the objection of the gentleman from Massachusets was not in order, as the petition must lie over for one day.

Mr. Adams said the objection of the gentleman from Massachusetts was not in order, as the petition must lie over for one day.

day,

Mr. Adams said the objection of the gentleman
from Georgia, (Mr. Mereweather,) came too late.

The Speaker decided that it was not too late, and
that the petition and motion of reference must lie

that the petition and motion of reference must lie over.

Mr. Adams said, if the Speaker and the House would allow the petitions to be referred to the committees, they would save themselves a great deal of time and trouble. (Laughter) He then produced another petition from the State of New-York, praying the House to do all in its power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and also the internal slave trade between the States. He was also understood to say, though he spoke in so feeble a voice as to be almost inaudible, that the petition prayed for the abolition of all laws, by the authority of which the slaveholders re-captured fugitive slaves in the free States.

of which the states.

The reception of this petition was objected to, and consequently, it was not received.

He then offered a remonstrance from citizens of Massachusetts against the adoption any bile by which the right of petition would be impaired. This petition was precisely the same, in terms, us one petition was precisely the same, in terms, us one objected to this rea

petution was precisely the same, in terms, as one previously offered, and mentioned above.

Mr. Mereweather objected to this remonstrance, and it was rejected.

Mr. Adams then offered a similar remonstrance from Alvan Stewart, and citizens of Oneida county, New-York; and a petition from Massachusetts, for the repeal of so much of the act of the 25th of February, 1801, as was supposed to authorise slavory in the District of Columbia, and the treating of persons as slaves, or the removal of the seat of government to some place where such practices do not prevail.

The Speaker said part of that petition was not receivable under the rule.

Mr. Adams then prayed that so much might be referred as could be received.

He next said he had a petition from D. B. Ward, and other professors of mathematics in the service of the United States, praying Congress to establish their rank with that of the Chaplains, in the nival service. The petition was referred to the committee on naval affairs.

He then offered a series of resolutions of the legislature of Massachusetts, which he said were passed by a large majority of both parties of the State House. One of the resolutions prayed the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; another, as Congress had the power to regulate commerce between the States of the Union, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; another, as Congress had the power to regulate commerce between the States of the Union, for the abolition of the domestic slave trade.

Mr. Adams. Not admissable? The Commonwealth of Massachusetts not to be heard? Well, sir, here is another.

The speaker asid these resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, but he spoke in so low a tone as to be inaudible at the Reporter's desk.

The Speaker inquired whether the resolutions referred to the foreign slave trade.

Mr. Adams and, he had another series of resolutions which was also understood to be from the Legislature of Massachusetts. These resolutions for the another.

Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi,

Mr. Barnard suggested to the gen Massachusetts, to refer such of these pa admissable, to a select committee, ra the Judary Committee, to which it want them.

the Judiary Committee, to which it we send them.

Mr. Adama esid, he moved to refer them to the Judiciary Committee, to with them to the Judiciary Committee, to will be proper that every petition praying for an of the Constitution, or the repeal or slice law, should be sent. He, however, he tion to their being referred to a select and if the Chairman of the Judiciary (Mr. Bernard) desired such a reference of the selection of th

Mr. Barnard accordingly made that not The Speaker, however, apprised the from New-York, that the paper was not Mr. Barnard accordingly made that not The Speaker, however, apprised the from New-York, that the paper was not Mr. Adams inquired if it did not say bernative—the abolition of slavery, or to of the seat of Government.

The Speaker replied that it did.

Mr. Adams then asked it a petition of the seat of Government was inside the seat of Government.

would divide the subject, he was at libert is
Mr. Campbell said, the resolutions objected
district as the seat of Government, because
existed there.
Mr. Barnard explained, that when he
that these papers should be referred to a Secmittee, he had no intention to have any a
that Committee; he made the suggestion see
cause it appeared to him to be more popers
should be so referred and reported upon, for
vident that they all colored to cause it appeared to him to be more proper should be so referred and reported upon, fo evident that they all related to the one gen ject of slavery.

The Speaker intimated to the gentlem New-York, that debate was not then in od Mr. Barnard said he did not propose the question.

Mr. Boardman, of Connecticut, and Mr. M. Maryland, were appointed; and, having the vote, they reported 68 in the affirmative and the negative, which was less than a quarma.

The Speaker then apprised the guileau Massachusetts, that, on an examination of the ments presented, he could not find that the tained the passages which the gentleman fras sachusetts had stated from his abstract, as had occupied the attention of the House. [[1,67]]

Afr. Adams—I have the seed and And if it could not be found, to save the in the House in a further search, he would pass other petitions which he held. He then prea memorial of John Howe, in which a popular made respecting the representation under the census of the fractions of the population our above the numbers for which representation apportioned. This petition was referred to at lect committee appointed on that subject.

for the repeal of the act of the 25th which was explained in other pet

which was explained in other petitions press
offered.

Ar. Campbell gave notice, once for all, that
of these papers could be received without is
be (Mr. Campbell) intended to debate then it
they came up, and, consequently, they mak iss
Mr. Adams presented the protest of J. Tu,
bury and other citizens of the United State, to
the admission of Texas as a slave State in
Union. The J. T. Woodbury mentioned as
the petitioners, was brother of the late Screen
the Teasury.

The Speaker interposed, and said it was
order to debate the petition.

Mr. Adams said it was not his intention in
it. The petitioners prayed that Texas mights
admitted into the Union. The admission of b
had already been repudiated and rejected to
gress, but it seemed these petitioners that
might be renewed and revived; he (Mr. is
hoped they were mistaken. He mored is now
to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, or tony
or committee, for it was a measure which is
require the positive action of the Hose.

The next was a petition from a make.

er committee, for it was a messure whether require the positive action of the House.

The next was a petition from a number of men, who prayed that Florida might not be at ted as a slaw State into the Union. This pelis moved to refer to the Committee on the Jeede The next was a petition of 83 women for a cognition of Hayti, whose proper reference as Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The next was a petition for the abolities of ry in the District of Columbia, which heap he need not send to the chair.

The next was a petition against the admit Florida as a slave State into the Union.

The booorable gentleman continued, for

of which were inadmissable, and others sen ferred to appropriate committees.

Petitions were presented from Massachem Mr. Parmenter; from Rhode-Island, by Mr. Bion; from Connecticut, by Mr. Boardann ail Smith; from Vermont, by various members New York, by Mr. Bernando Wood, Mr. Ha. Fillmore, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Said Mr. Floyd, and others. Mr. Gates, Mr. Band some others, presented petitions is very numbers, most of which were of the precise at ter and terms of those offered by Mr. Adam.

House of Refresentatives, be.

Mr. Oliver presented a remonstrance of it.

voters in Yates county, New York, against its

tion of any rule, vote, or esage, infringing to

of petition: referred to a select committee.

Petition of 100 legal voters in Yates count.

York, asking the repeal of all laws commist, the

to countenance, protect or aid the instant

slavery; referred to the committee on the law

Petition of 101 legal voters in Yates count.

York, asking the removal of the seat of Gener

to some place where slavery does not exist

to the committee on the Judiciary.

Petition of 104 legal voters in Yates count.

to the committee on the Judiciary.
Petition of 104 legal voters in Yates confi-York, asking the abolition of slavery in the is-of Florida: rejected.
A large oumber of similar petitions was an sented by Mr. Giddings, of Ohio.

Take Notice, Abolitionists! The Washington correspondent of the We Spy communicates the following information:

Spy communicates the following informaties.

The present gag rule only exclude paraging directly for abolition acts in respectivery in this District, in Florida, and that of the rule. Patitions for the rupeal of the last a grees, establishing slavery, here; for the pression of the coastwise traffic in slave, acknowledgment of Haytian independent; acknowledgment of Haytian independent, acknowledgment of Florida as a slave State, as Texas; and for such laws as will relieve be and the nation, as such, from all obligation hold or protect slavery in any way, are go and referred to appropriate committee; is them.

rde, strictly construed, not applying to them.

On some of these topics, we shall have deports, and debates enough, before nort legal and the ports, and debates enough, before nort legal and the ports, and debates enough, before nort legal and the ports, and the ports of our manufactures, now occupy because our government refuses to acknow acceptance, forty years old, to wit, that Hayti of the Wise attempted to hinder the reference of the Wise attempted to hinder the reference of the Wise attempted to hinder the reference of almost notice to his face, and with market almost notice to his face, and with market sis. 'Sir, these petitions refer only to the Bubble of Hayti; there's xo staves result what a contrast, in a single sentence, to Congress, in suppressing the liberties of all senable some to oppress black mea, score for interruption or remonstrance! Sinilar senable some to oppress black mea, score for interruption or remonstrance? Sinilar were presented from all parts of the Coster's ferent anombers—one from the ladies of Wishes, senbraced the resolves of the Legis and the work of the Legis and the senable sould wit was excluded under the rule of the contrast in the senable sould be accepted the conduction of the ladies of the Legis and the senable sould be the senable sould be accepted the resolves of the Legis and the senable sould be the contrast to the legis of the ladies of the legis of the leg

Col. John W. Hunter, door-keeper of the Ill Representatives, died in Washington on Susan aged about 76 years.

"The ground open which opposition to that appointment is based, is believed by this committee to be a sound one, which, if it had been carried out by the rejection of Mr. Everett, would have exercised a sale tary influence in allaying abolition movements, and thus have contributed both to the peace and security of the vehole mountry."

CANTERBURY, Ct., Dec. 17th.

WM. L. GARRISON:

DEAN SIR.—Considerable anxiety prevails amosome of our friends in Connecticut, in consequence an impression that has been made upon their min by the supporters of third partyism and new organ

zation, in regard to some of the most prominent de-fenders of Liberty and Truth in the old organization ranks. Our friends here have been told that f John A. Collins has committed himself in favor of third

A. Collins has committed himself in favor of third party—Garrison has grown quite conservative in the matter—James Cannings Faller, G. W. Benson, W. Phillips, Francis Jackson, and others, are following on in the same path —and, furthermore, 'that if they would not be behind the best men in both organizations, they must join in the political contest for trath and freedom'?! As these sayings and doings have

been matter of perplexity to many abolitionisis this quarter, it would be exceedingly satisfactory them to be further onlightened upon this matter,

some such way as your judgment may direct.

J. MONROE.

GEOMETRY. A volume has lately been published

by Saxton & Pierce of this city, and Luther Hamilton of Concord, N. H. entitled 'Elements of Plane Geometry, for the use of Schools: by N. Tillinghast. Its object appears to be to simplify the science of Geometry, and to make it plain and easy to be understood.

sense and conscious ability on account of its brevit; and directness,) he says—' If the work has any merits

GRANDFATHER'S CHAIR. Tappan and Dennet, 144,

Washington-street, have just published a second edi-tion, revised and enlarged, of 'Grandfather's Chair:

a history for youth: by Nathaniel Hawthorne, author of Twice-Told Tales. Mr Hawthorne is an amusing and instructive writer for children both of a large

er and smaller growth; and his story of the old chair

is so well told, and coptains so many historical por-traits of the old pilgrim fathers, that it cannot fail to edify and please all children who are presented with

ber of those who seem to think that the negro belongs

sistance enterprise should understand, and lay the in-formation 'to heart,' that the funds of the Society are

how money can be appropriated to a better use, or where seed can be sown upon more fertile ground. It should be remembered that no charge is made, and no

remuneration given, for editing the paper: and if, un-der these circumstances, the professed friends of gos-

justly become the jest of the man of violence, and a by-word among the enemies of a divine government. The Treasurer of the Non-Resister.

The Treasurer of the Non-Resistance Society i

peace, and good will to men!

pist inform ua?

TP Soon after the riot in Cincinnati, a letter

n acknowledged, it is apprehended that it never abed its place of destination. Will the Philanthro-

George Bradwers. The Claremont (N. H.) Ea-gle, a whig paper, alluding to the letter of Mr. Brad-burn in the Liberator, and the defeat of the election of that gentleman to the State Legislature, says— We

of that gentleman to the State Legislature, eaye.—We are sorry for this, for we have a high opinion of Mr. Bradburn's powers, and believe he will yet take a high rank as a politicist in old Massachusatts. He is ultra and uncompromising in some of his opinions, but is fearless, and on the whole an independent le-

The spirit-stirring poetical effusion, in another column, by John Pierpont, is copied from "The Lib-arty Bell" for 1842, edited by Maria W. Chapman.— The volume may be found at the Fair. Buy it?

ust be suspended. We do not know

exhausted, and that, unless its treasury be spe replenished, the publication of its official organ,

IT NORNING, DECEMBER 24, 1841. The President's Message -- No. II. that those who are called slaves do no man family. Having coully unteramous falsehoods, he proceeds to play in the garb of religion, and very pious-are all called upon, by the highest obuty, to revew our thanks and our devo ependance on the protection and a us of Divine Providence '!! T online a mere tub thrown out to the whale Celleros—a mock obeisance to a spurious The President well knows the charac-The President well knows the charac-emple over whom he has been called its almost that they regard professions as acts; that they cape nothing for the extremous for the form of gadliness;

are strenuous for the latter of the same at a gnat, but can swallow a came at; and that the highest virtue, in their imposiure. We-have no doubt that only Parent, have caused multitudes to ex-ow reverent and devout is the spirit of Tyler! How fortunate it is for the cause frief How fortunate it is for the cause, that he is thus disposed to acknowledge using care and goodness of the Creator? that he is a slaveholder and a slave-matter that he is lostile to every moveno matter that he is hostile to every move-be solition of slavery; no matter that he has example, and the influence of his high the support of a huge and frightful system on, adultery, and murder; no matter that is recognize two millions and a half of his he are robbed of their liberty, as a part in family; all this is as dust in the balance with his respect for Christianity, as exhibit esage! He cannot be so bad a man, after a about our devotion to our Heavenly e talks about the 'merciful dispensations of Di-aid shoulthe 'merciful dispensations of Di-sidence''! He is no 'infidel'—not he arch and the priesthood are sacred in his eyes. meeting on Sunday, and believes in the sect as well as of slavery. We ought to ankful to the Lord that we have so exemnan to fill the Presidential chair ! caricature? Is it not not a true portraiture sacance or is not not a true portraiture his very moment, the following panegyris merge, in a Massachusetts newspaper;

bevery appropriate manner in which the surdiscrining hand of Divine I, while recounting the many blessings we people, and also the good sense and spirit m which generally pervade the Message henorable to the President, and cannot full this head radid men of all parties.' (!!!) ent prophet declared, And there shall be ple, like priest.' It is equally true that there

Aughter to time a tage to the presente r the ner cover an tives were to the se

thought fr. Adam

on of thir

like people, like ruler or magistrate. The of oppression and infidelity together. seither pertinent nor reverent, neither useful

ume the garb of Christianity. The offic be fills is positively anti-christian. No man cun of it, and be a Christian. No man can occupy and renounce Christianity. The Presiden support a Constitution, which, in many no support a Constitution, which, it many be necessarily at variance with the chris-elgion, and, as a whole, is based upon brute nd executed at the point of the bayonet. He mander in chief of the army and navy of the tes, and of the militia of the several States called into the actual service of the United ates. He pledges himself that he will take care true has be faithfully executed '—that is, all the hat shall be enacted, from time to time, by the es that shall be enacted, from time to time, by that offigue and anti-christian body, called Congress-there they be right or wrong, good or bad. Is it saids to conceive of Christ (and, if not of him, of ty the who has the spirit of Christ) as being a miliand navel leader, and coming under an oath to one who may have escaped from the prison-ho bondars, to be tortured and outraged afresb? But, in addition to this, for a man-stealer, in

utal office, to use the language of piety, is an telculated to shock all truly devout minds, and to only such as are equally corrupt or hypocritical. he Almighty cannot regard any such allusions wit

mpiacency. Is it not a most inclancibly consideration, that the the coafession is made in the mossage, that the dre and improvement. and are 'increasing newledge, in every thing which promotes human soul happiness, one sixth of the whole popula ere in the condition of benighted heathen, ex say prohibited from receiving light or obtaining station, and reduced to the most dreadful servi

nde, and to the examination and detention of sundry can vessels, by British cruizers, on the Africa f their being engaged, under fals slave trade. As a piece of nationa ncy and virtue, it is a real curiosity. When ertakes to rebuke sin, he preaches to very see. It is useless for a thief to praise hon-ratyrant to express his regard for liberty: he and ridiculous is it for a slaveholde fess any abhorrence for the slave trade.

ver desirous the United States may be fo apprecion of the slave trade,' says the Presiden cannot consent to interpolations into the mariode, at the mere will and pleasure of the go

There is nothing under heaven the United State as less about than the suppression of that inferna tode, by which all Africa is rendered desolate. They their flag to be hoisted on all occasions, as ety and protection, by foreign slaver; plately refuse, under false pretences, to co-or ufic any manner with the European powers for appression of the slave trade. They appropriate a put of their revenue to this object, and their nava to more think of meddling with a foreign t than they do of capturing English merchantme the of peace. Nor will they alter their policy the percentar, until the abolition of their ow site system, and the suppression of their domestic site system, and the suppression of their domestic site trade—a trade which, in principle, and in ma-9 sits sources, is as atrocious as the foreign. Many all, if not all, the vessels now engaged it is finished.

de freign slave-trade were built in this country; and nies a considerable branch of America (r)! At Baltimore, vessels are almost as fre teatly launched for this trade, as they are at Med fad for the merchant service. This is done with im sair, though the purpose for which they are intend els knawn to every citizen. The message further says—

Anrican clirican prosecuting a lawful commerce a law African clirican prosecuting a lawful commerce as the African scat, un let the flag of their country, as the arrangement of the abuse or unlawful use of all fig by others; nor can they rightfully on an one of the state of the

These propositions look like self-evident axioms but, on examination, they will be found more species than sound. If American citizens are not responsibly the following and the American flag lian sound. If American crinzens are not responsions for the abuse or unlawful use of the American flag the covaryis, in the present case, beyond all contro-versy; for, if she would only consent to the just reasonable, manly, impartial overtures of Great Rri tain for a joint effort by the two countries for the banishment of the stave trame, our tawns commerce would, in no instance, be 'interrupted, mulested or detained (injuriously) while on the occur. England asks of us nothing more than size is willing to give and nothing inconsistent with the rights and interest of either country. Even the Texiso minister in Lon don, representing the concentrated villary of the world, has conceded to Lord Palmerston the reasona bleness and equity of the proposals of the British gov ernment to this country for the suppression of the for eign save trade, and expresses his opinion that the Textan government will cheerfully agree to them Has it come to this? The United States more in orrigible, more inhuman, more dastardly in spirit, the Texas!!

#### Satan as an Augel of Light.

He who expects to draw out leviathan with a hook; or to bore his jaw through with a thorn, has yet to learn that the monster estebneth iron as straw, and brass as rotten wood; that darts are counted by him as atabbie, and he laughs at the shaking of a spear.— So, he who thinks that he can conciliate the inferna so, he who talks that he can contribute the more spirit of slavery by honeyed accounts and namby-pamby appeals, and can take him that is speiled out of the hands of the oppressor, without exciting any ill feelings, is either an ignoramus or a dape.

The latest attempt that we have seen to mingle light and darkness, and to appease the wrath of the old dragon by mincing phraseology and hely cant, is con-tained in a small volume of 54 pages, which has just been published in this city by Gould, Kendall & Lin coln, 59, Washington-street, with the following title
- Organizes: or the apostolic directions to christian masters, in reference to their slaves, considered : b EVANGELICUS. The author suppresses his true name but by his borrowed title claims to be orthordox i matters of religious faith and practice. Milton declar that 'presbyter is but old priest wait LARGE;' and we are inclined to think that 'Evangelieus' is a word tha implies the same thing. Whether the writer be off or young, we have no doubt that he is a priest. A layman seldom undertakes to wrest the scriptures, in order to prop ap iniquity, except by priestly example and authority. Evangelieus wishes his essay to b judged of as a whole; and, as a whole, we are prepared to say that, -like salt that has lost its savor,is fit only to be cast out, and trodden under foot o

Take the first introductory remark :

'There is not, nor could we justly expect there would be, a definitely settled state of public upinion on many questions connected with the existing system of American Slavery. But why not, if the American people are not hypo

crites and liara? What question, appertaining to SLAVERY, can be puzzling to a people who really believe that all men are born free and equal, and who assert that the Creator has endowed every man with an inalignable right to liberty? There is but one question connected with the slave system, and that i -Has one man a right to make another man his beas of burden, or to hold him as an article of property? Let that question be settled in the negative, and slave ry, with all its intricacies, difficulties and myrin minations, will disappear in a moment. There will be no more questions to ask about it, and no conflicting opinions in regard to its character or fate.

Northern Christians, 'we are told—at least, many of them—'feel unable to form an established opinion respecting the immediate duty of Christian (!) masters in the southern States.' If this be so, the reason is obvious. These Northern Christians are such name, and not in fact. They are religious impostors, and have no more humanity or religion than those at the South, who have yet to perceive any difference between the image of Deity and the image of a beast. A good stout driver placed over them, on a souther A good atout more piece plantation, for twenty-four hours, would give them more biblical knowledge, a clearer vision, and a better fellow-feeling, than they have yet acquired under the very droppings of the northern sanctuary. The 'imme diate duty' of the (not Christian, but tyrannical) mas ters at the South, is to undo the heavy burdens, break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free! This is the mind and will of God, and no Christian can pos-

sibly be in doubt on this point.

It is assumed that there is as much vagueness of opinion at the South as at the North, 'with reference to immediate duty and prospectively.' This proves nothing, except that the South and the North are incorrigible siners. What duty requires, now, the South knows perfectly well. It is that the should instantly cease trading 'in slaves and the souls of men,' robbing the poor because they are poor, compelling human beings to live in a state of lewdness and adultery, and holding in chains those whom God has created free. But, in her wickedness, her pride of heart, her demoniac love of power, she will not hearken to the voice of God, nor be warned by his terrible judgnents, nor listen to those who are sent to bring her

'It is well worthy of consideration,' says the court ly Evangelicus, whether there may not be a mutual misunderstanding between many Christian (?) brethoh! The enslavement of so large a portion of our countrymen may turn out to be, after all, a mere mistake! 'Christian brethren,' at the South, lacerate and degreed woman, keep back the hire of their laof a mutual misunderstanding, and there is no 'ground for nlienation and asperity' between the parties! All that is wanted to reconcile them i some 'frank explanations,' and then But we are not told what will follow in such an event.

The application of the term Christian to those who are holding their fellow-creatures in bondage is deceitful, impudent, wicked. They who make this use of that sacred name, and who quote the Bible to prov that the spirit of Christ and the spirit of slavery can dwell in the same bosom at the same time, are making Christianity the jest of the infidel and atheist, an erucifying the Son of God afresh. They may be pi ous, in their way; but it is a piety that will inevite bly subject them to damnation. They will be place among those whose fate has been foretold by the Saviour, in Matthew, 25th chapter, 41st to 46th verses and Luke, 13th chapter, 25th to 28th verses only title which justly belongs to them is-Enemies of God! Enemies of the human race!

Onesimus' will furnish us with many suitable trickish texts for anti-slavery commenturies. It is a jesuitical, anti-republican and anti-christian work.

# Huste to the Fair !

We improve the last opportunity presented to us, to urge upon all the enumies of slavery, and those who wish for its speedy and blondless overthrsw, to attend the Massachusetts Anti Slavery Fair, w was opened in this city on Wednesday last, at Am ory Hall, corner of Washington and West streets (up stairs,) and will be kept open until to-marrow evening at 10 o'clock. The beautiful articles pro pared in England have safely arrived, and, in add tion to those made in this State and clauwhere, cur tribute a point of attraction, and will enable visitors to find many things to their taste. Now is the time to purchase useful and elegant presents for Christmas and New Year's gifts. IF Haste to the Fair! [See advertisement on the last page-]

gers, of the Herald of Pr You are. Regers, of the Herald of Freedom, a me time been sighing for a stirring anti-duvery on to fill his Poetical Dupartment,—particular our Jone Pierroyr. Here is precisely wh ants, from the right quarter. Let the Lukery ave full awing among the Grantic Hills! THE LIBERTY BELL.

BY JOHN PIERPORT.
THE LIBERTY BELL-The Liberty Bell-The torsin of Freedom and Slavery's knell,
That a whole long year has idle hang.
Again is wagging its clamorous tongue!
As it merrily swings,

And it gives them a token
Of manacles broken;
And all that the prophets of Preedom have spoken
With tongues of fame,
(Like those which came

the men who first spoke in the Saviour's a Comes over their soul, As death-bells knoll,

Or the wheels of coming thunder roll!

Our Liberty Bell— They know it well,
The tocsin of Freedom and Slavery's knell!

Our Liberty Bell! let its startling tone Abroad o'er a slavish land be thrown! Nay, on the wings of the North-East wind, Let it reach the isles of the Western Ind— Those isles of the sun, Where the work is done

That, here at the North, is but just begun Let the Bell be swung, Till old and young, That dwell New England's hills among,

Shall wake at the peal, And, with holy zeal, Beside their mountain alturs kneel, And pray that the yoke
From the necks may be broke
Of the millions who feel the \*continual stroke

Of the despot's rod; And that Earth's green sod

No more by the foot of a slave may be trod.

Let the Liberty Bell ring out-ring out! And let freemen reply with a thundering shou. That the gory scourges and clanking chains, That blast the beauty of Southern plains, Shall be stamped in the dust ;-And that thrice-gorged Lust,
That gloats on his helpless bond-slave's bust,

Ere long shall see That slave set free, And joining in Liberty's Jubilee. That Jubilee song!

That arbites song!

O LEA, how long'
Must the world yet walt for that Jubilee song?

Yet, come it musts,
Jehovah is just,
And his Truth and his Spirit we cheerfully trust That truth to tell

Comes the Liberty Bell,
And that spirit shall make itstrike Slavery's knell Our Liberty Bell ! let its solemn chime As onward-onward to its goal, He sees the chariot of Liberty roll; While with shout and sour,

The swelling throng
Of the friends of the bondman urge it along. Let the same chime fall On the cars of all, Who tread on the neck of the negro thrall, Till they start from the ground,

As they will at the sound When the trumpets of angels are pe And the murdered slave Comes forth from his grave, And smiles at the finsh of th' Avenger's glaive;

In the righteous award To both tyrant and slave, in that day of the Lord

Slavery better than Poverty! We observe, circulating in all the religious and po litical pro slavery newspapers, north and south, passage extracted from a recent work on 'The Glory and the Shame of England, by the 'Rev. Mr. Lester an American abolitionist, and a delegate to the London Anti-Slavery Convention—as follows:

I well know the dreadful meaning of the words but I would sooner see the children of my love bort to the heritage of southern slavery, than to see then subjected to the blighting bondage of the poor English

This is extraordinary language to come from the lips of one calling himselfan abplitionist, and no wonder it is eagerly quoted by those who are desirous to
ahield from attack a system which is full of bloody
enormities. It is, we are constrained to affirm, not
only untrue, but disgraceful to any man who will utonly untrue, but disgraceful to any man who will utter or endorse it. If the alternative, supposed by Mr.
Lester, were really presented to him, or to any sane
man,—whether Jew or Greek, Barbarian or Scythian,
—he would not hesitate to reject the condition of the
southern slave for his offspring, and to prefer that of
the English operative. Between the two cases there
is no paralle! The entire loss of liberty, and the
transformation of a man into an article of property,
constitute the highest insult to Heaven, and the most
wiserable state which can beful a human beine. The constitute the highest insult to Heaven, and the most miserable state which can beful a human being. The absence of the necessaries of life is indeed a sore calamity; and the small pittance which the operative in England obtains for his labor is by no means just or equal. Wretched, however, aris his lot, (and it borers, consent to the abrogation of the marriage institution, and approve of man-stealing. Some 'Chrisstitution, and approve of man-stealing. Some 'Chrisis most lamentable,) he is still a man—still a treeman,
stitution, and approve of man-stealing. Some 'Chrisis most lamentable,) he is still a man—still a treeman,
stitution, and approve of man-stealing. Some 'Chrisis most lamentable,) he is still a man—still a treeman,
still a man—still a treeman,
still a man—still a treeman,
still a man—still a man—still a treeman,
still a man—still a man—still a man—still a treeman,
still a man—still a man—still a man—still a treeman,
still a man—still a m God, according to the dictates of his own cons still a husband, from whose embrace no ruffian ca tear his wife-still a father, whose children no may seize, and offer in the shambles to the highest bidder-still at liberty to read his Bible, and to derive consolations from its teachings-still in a postion to be benefitted by that which makes a king prosperous—still free to state his own grievances, exhibit his own sufferings, 10 influence public set ment by his pathetic appeals, to denot and oppression, to call for redress and reform ! are here reminded of the indignant interrogation William Howitt, in reference to a case like this : And is this the man, thou vaunting knave! Thou hast dured to compare with the weeping Away! find one slave in the world to cope With him, in his heart, his home, his hope!

He is not on thy lands of sin and pain, Seared, scarred with the lash—cramped vehain; In thy burning clims where the heart is cold, And man, like the beast, is booght and sold it

But O, thou standerer, false and vite!
Dare but to harm his garden-site;
Dare but to outrage his lowly thatch;
Dare but to force that poor man's latch

And thy craven soul shall wildly quake At the thunder peat the deed shall wake For a myrind tongues of fire shall sound, As if every stone cried from the ground.

The indignant thrill, like flunc, shall spread, Till the sale itself rock beneath thy tread; And a voice from people; from peer, and throne Shall ring in thine ears—Atome! Atome! We are sorry that Mr. Lester, in his sympath We are sorry that Mr. Lester, in his sympathy those who are famishing for bread across the Atlantic has attempted to represent the situation of the American slave as one of comparative confort and present nence. There is not a pro-slavery press to the lar that will neglect to give currency to his rash deel ration, especially as it comes from the lips of a professed abolitionist. A Trick of Pro-Slavery.
(New Mills,) Dec. 9, 1841.

our echoci-house, the theatre of many a good and lavery gathering, and she 'cradle of liberty' to the village, having been thoroughly repaired, and the in habitants assembled in full meeting, under no litt village, having been shoroughly repaired, and the inhabitants assembled in full meeting, under no little excitensent, respecting the monetary sifairs of the district, a vote was carried in the allimative, by a large majority, to open the same 'to meetings for moral and religious purposes.' On Thanksgiving day, the friends of the slave, with their characteristic alacrity, assembled agreeably to notice, and christened the regenerated school-house, with a good interchange of sentiments upon the 'ripening glories' of the 'divice institution,' and the intrinsic medi of stealing babies. This was too bad!—altogether adverse to the 'will of the brotherhood —and at the adjournment of the school meeting, the house was crowded, and a 'Friend' moved the recupsideration of the altowe vote. The apparent motive was, to keep out all meetings. (Herod ordered all the children to be killed.) We tried to bring up the true issue, and, after some debate, the motion was carried in the affirmative. An anii-alevery brother immediately moved that she house be opened to anti-slavery and other meetings. The true issue was now before us, and the great question fairly open for discussion.

The abolitionists seized the opportunity, in a manaer that showed plainly that, if driven from the schoolhouse, they would not leave it without a 'paring salute' at old Slavery, and those who do be dirty work. Some one murusired, the 'previous question,' but the debate went on. Said our opposers, 'We are all abolitionists, and friends of free discussion—but!' 'You must not discuss the subject in this house.' 'Twill hurt the poor children's books.' 'The house was not built for such business.' 'Twill wear it out.' Twill his talking will do no good.' 'We are abolitionists.—you are gabolitionists. These were the different We only regret that the rejection of Mr. Everett was not persisted in by the southern congressional senators; for, instead of allaying the anti-slavery feeling of the North, it would have raised such a commertion as the land has not yet seen. The bare possibility that his nomination would be rejected by the Senate, excited more indignation and uproar among the northern people than the enalavement of millions of southern laborers has called forth for two centuries! of southern laborers has called forth for two conturies?

There was menscing talk about a dissolution of the Union, &c. &c.; and the South turned pale, cowered, and yielded the point? But she feels awfully about it, and can find relief only in denunciation.

built for such business. C. Twill wear it out. All this talking will do no good. We are abolitionists—you are gabolitionists. These were the different guises in which the monster appeared to us. These are the garments in which Slavery clothes herself, too often when she travels at the North. We endeavored to show up these unmeaning and frivolous objections; we guaranteed the safety and security of the books, &c., and a fair remuneration for any inthe books, &c., and a fair remuneration for any in-jury or damage done to the property. We endeavor-ed to point out the transcendant importance of the mighty question, of the propriety and the duty of dis-cussing it; its Immense claim upon us all on the score of humanity and religion, as well as from those high considerations of duty to ourselves, and our ability considerations of duty to ourselves and our children which are clearly involved in its settlement. We do which are clearly involved in its settlement. We de-monstrated to them, that their position was pro-sla-very; and that Slavery itself only sake of School Dis-trict No. 2, Danvers, the triffing boon of shutting their house to the discussion of its 'sublime merits,' and what sustains it. An ex-deacon of the Baptist church arose, and, in the horrowed but faded plumage of El-liot Crosson, taunted us with being 'gabolitionists.' He was emphatically remiuded that certain congenia the West Point Academy as a teacher, and may there-fore be supposed to be well qualified to prepare such a volume. In his brief preface, (which betokens good characters in St. Paul's day taunted him with being a bubbler; and there was as reasonable a prospect of his checking our cause, as they did Christianity—and they will doubtless commend themselves to a candid public: if not, it must meet the fate of many other vain. We commend the volume to the attention of those who are better qualified to decide upon its mer-its than we are, especially to all teachers of the use-

for the same reason.

A faithful brother now applied the caustic so se A faithful brother how applied the same church, on ac-count of slavery,) that the ex-deacon gave premators birth to an indecent remark, which, I am sorry to say is not fit for the press. The debate went on, and amidst retorts, rejoinders, rebutters, and re-rebutters abolition went down, down—into rather unwilling abolition went down, down—into rather unwilling hearts. Many of our opposers did not like such 'free talk;' but they bore it like heroes. It is delightful to think with what patience they listened to anti-slavery truth, not trying to stop the debate more than a dozen times: it evidently will redound to their bonor. We were fully sensible that we were reaching care that we could not otherwise have reached, and it was really refreshing to rehearse the old anti-slavery arguments which have lain in some measure dormant in the late conflict with the great hulwark.' At a late hour, the final vote was taken, and our opponents, claiming the name of abolitionists, without producing edify and please all children who are presented with a copy of it. It will make a suitable Christmas or new year's present. We find on one of the pages the following allusion to the trantment which the poor Indians received at the hand of the early settlers in New-England:

'I have sometimes doubted,' said Grandfather, when he had told these things to the children, I have sometimes doubted whether there was more than a single man among our forefathers, who realized that an Indian possesses a mind and a heart, and an immortal soul. That single man was John Eliot. All the rest of the early settlers seemed to think that the Indians were an inferior race of beings, whom the Creator had merely allowed to keep possession of this beautiful country till the white men should be in want of it.' claiming the name of abolitionists, without producing the shadow of an argument, or a single reason which should not bring a blush on its parent's face, excludes should not bring a bush on its parent stace, excuded us from the house by a majority of 5 votes. The 'school-house gang' were supported by 36 good and true votes, and, in view of the whole affair, we are convinced the upposition retired, feeling, like King Pyrrhus, that another such victory would ruin them.

It is not pleasant to be turned out of our old scho beautiful country till the white men should be in want of it.

Alas! are not the few red men who are left in our country, held in precisely the same estimation by nearly all its inhabitants? How very few there are, even at this latest stage of the world's existence, who realize that an Indian possesses a mind and a heart, and an immortal soul. And still fewer is the number of those who seem to think that the negro belongs bling was manifest, no one directly defended slavery This is avidence to us of the advance of our princi ples, and we believe that 'revolutions never go back ward.' We rejoice that we have done what we could for our much-abused brother and sister in the prison house, and we feel renewed confidence in the omni octence of truth, and the ultimate triumph of ou

My paper is expended, and I have only room to say, we are in what bro. Pillsbury would call a healthy state of excitement.

Thine as ever, WM. ENDICOTT.

d, they will encounted in previous years to the Brazils.—The latest overnment.

Society is a remittance from this country state, that the number of the country is the country state, that the number of the country is the country in the country is the country in the country is the country in the country in the country in the country is the country in the country in the country in the country is the country in CHARLES K. WHIFFLE, Boston, to whom remittances can be made, or to either of the oditors of the Non-Resistant.

Non-Resistant.

Non-Resistant.

Non-Resistant.

Non-Resistant.

Occupantion for a free and full discussion of the great, solemn, momentous question of Non-Resistance will be held at Milford, New-Hampshire, or Wednesday and Thursen.

Milford, New-Hampshire, or Wednesday and Thursen.

Milford, New-Hampshire, orr Wednesday and Thursed by the 20th and 30th inst. Henry C. Wright will be present, and we presume N. P. Rogers, and other efficient advocates. We shall be there in spirit, and regret that we caused be in bodily presence. Heaven smile upon the labors of all those who are endeavering to teach mankind liow to overcome evil with good, and to persuade the whole earth to join in the rapturous rong. Glory to God in the highest, on earth county and the property of the county of the

Coast of Africa — From letters just received from Her Majesty's ship Puntome, it appears that she has just taken another prize, being the thirteenth, which shows the horrors of the slave trade in another light. The schooner was 30 feet in length by 9 feet beam, and had on board one hundred and five slaves, all, with two exceptions, under seven years of age, besides the crew. The vessel was barely twenty tons burden, and the deck, on which the slaves were slowed, was only eightsen inches clear from the mat they lay on to the deck between the beams. the Secretary of the Danvers (New-Mills) A. S. Society to the editor of the Philanthropist, in behalf of the Society. As the receipt of the letter has never

Immorality.—The prosbytery of South Carolina, a recent session, unanimously resolved that the traffin a grdent spirits is immoral, and wholly unbecomin he christian character; and that all who persist in infer proper admonition, ought to be subject to discipline, as for any other crime.—Jour. Com.

80, it is immoral to sell rum, though not immoral to sell map it.

THE SEVERAGE QUESTION. On Monday and Tostitution which, under the mask of Reform and Equal Rights, disfranchines men sufely on account of their complexion. Let the abolitionists of Rhode-Island bear a united testimony against the stainted and oppressive instrument, nor be cajoled into a support of it on any preleast whatever. Let them remember their sacred motto—'Duty is ours; consequences are God's.' An excellent and seasonable article on this subject, from the Fall River Archetype, may be found in another column. Such democracy we admire.

ARRIVAL OF C. L. REMOND, We are happy announce the long expected arrival of our respected and talented friend C. L. RENOVO, whose unti-slavery pission to England has occupied one year and a half, and greatly subserved the cause of bleeding humanity. He came in the steamer Columbia, which arrived at this port on Tuesday noon, in 17 days from Liverpool. He is in good health, and has already re-ceived the warm congratulations of a large number of anti-slaver, friends.

Mr. Dockerell attempted to horsewhip Mr. Ballo, in New-Orleans, on the 30th ull., whereupon B. drew a pistol and shot D. in the abdomen, and then stabbed him with a large knife, and inflicted two severe wounds, one on the right side, and another on the left, both of which, as well as the pistol shot, were mortal. Dockerell than ran, raying, 1'm dead—I'm dead,' into the doar of Messra. Taylor, Hartt, & Co., in Chattres street, where Ballo followed him and gave him another stab in the back, after which he fell and lingered about ten minutes.

Fatal Accident.—We learn from the Pittsfield Sun, that an Irishman named Granger, a brakeman on the Western rail-road, while on the top of one of the freight cars adjusting the bell string, came is contact with a bridge, near the burying ground in Pittsfield, and was instantly killed.

The Norridgewock paper says - It is rumored that Hon. Millord F. Norton, formerly of Cansan, (Penobecot county, Maine.) has been taken prisoner by the Mexicans, and that he is now laboring in the silver mines of Mexico.

An interesting young lady, who lived with her widowed mother, near Halvestown, III., threw her-self from a rock near the village, into a small stream, and was found lifeless next morning. She had been ruined by an infamous wretch, a lawyer of the vib-

We regret to state the death of Mrs. Rebecca Mc-Lean, wife of Judge McLean, of the Supreme Court. She died at Louisville on fast Monday, and was in-terred in this city on Wednesday.

Geo. David Taylor, of Chattenga Co., Ga., co ted spiride on the 13th uh., by opening an art his thigh He had become involved in his pect affairs by teding in Morus Multicaulis. The Rev. John N. Muffitt was on Monday elected Chaplain to the House of Representatives in Con-

Drowned.—James Crinnn (lately of the firm of Me-Quade & Co., Utica) fell into the Eric Canal, a few nights since, and was drowned. In searching for his body, the body of an unknown man was found.

Melancholy Accident — Wm. Sutton, aged 31 years, a resident of the town of Ulster, N. Y. was drowned in attempting to reague two lads, who broke through the ice in the creek at that place. One of the lads was sated; the other, named Lovett, was drowned.

Improvement of Time.—A train of care ran off the track at Norwich, Conn., a few days ago, which occasioned some delay. During the interim, a lady and gentleman jumped out of the care, went to the near-est justice, and were married. They returned in time for the care, and resomed their journey.

Five hundred French emigrants who, under the leadership of Dr. Mure, are about to establish a colony at St. Catarina, according to the system of Fourier, have received a Government grant of 135,000f. towards their passage, besides a tract of land, given to them by a private gontlemas.

In the city of Philadelphia, celebrated over the world for its charities, the Chronicle gives three or four cases of persons lately dying of want—covered with vermin—none to save—none to bury.

Lime - The town of Thomaston, Me. annually exports 400,000 casks of lime, producing about inife million of dollars. Thomaston lime is of a better quality, and commands higher prices in the market, than any other kind.

It is said that the inhabitants of London con It is said that the inhabitants of London consum annually, 65,000 pipes of wine, and 2,000,000 barre of porter and also, besides large quantities of spirituot liquois. The inhabitants of Paris consume, annually about 16,000,000 gallons of wine, 600,000 gallons of brandy, and 250,000 barrels of beer.

# NOTICES.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE LIBERATOR.

Bostox, Nov. 26, 1841.

The committee of the Liberator feel compelled by its present embarrassed circumstances, to give notice, that after the first of January next, the Liberator will not be continued to those persons whose subscription for the present year remains unpaid.

The present financial condition of the Liberator rendering an immediate supply of funds indispensable, the committee request that immediate attention may be bestowed upon the bills which have been forwarded during the past and present week, and the money forwarded through the medium of postmasters, which can be done without expanse either to the committee or the subcribers.

Agents are carnestly requested to forward their accounts, and any funds in their hands, to the General Agent, without any delay.

Agent, without any delay.
HENRY W. WILLIAMS,

NON-RESISTANCE MEETING. The First Annual Meeting of the Naw-Hampshire Non-Resistance Society will be held at Milford, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 29th and 39th of December; at which all the friends and foss of the peaceful reign of Christ are respectfully invited to attend and take part in the meeding.

J. B. CHANDLER, Secretary.

Concord, Dec. 15, 1841.

WORCESTER COUNTY SOUTH DIVISION A.
S. SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society, for choice of officers, and other business of importance, will be held in Worcester, in the Hall in Paine's Block, on Wednesday, January 5th, at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M. A full and punctual attendence of the members is requested.

quested.

By order of Executive Committee,

SAMUEL MAY, Secretary.

MIDDLESEX CO. A. S. SOCIETY.

MIDDLESEX CO. A. S. SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of the Middlesex Co. A. S. Society will be held at LITTLETON, on FRIDAY, the 7th of January, at 10 ° clock, A. M.

It is hoped that full delegations will come from every town in the County. Slavery is trembling underthe well-directed fire of abolition, and it is no time to be lukowarm in the cause.

SAMUEL C. WHEELER, See'y.

Groton, Dec. 13, 1841.

ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY. A Quarterly Meeting of the Essex County Anti-Society will be held at Rockport, on Tuesday, the 11th of January, at 9 cclock, A. M. It is hoped there will be a full delegation from ev-ery town in the county.

JAMES D. BLACK, Ree. Sec.

Danvers, Dec. 6, 1841.

The letter of J. B. Sanderson, New-Bedford, dated 21st inst. enclosing sixteen dollars, has been re-ceived, and the money credited as requested W.

UP New Organization recruiting rendersous, 253.
Washington-st. N. B. No 'infidel' admitted to the service.

N. C., Recruiting Officer.

DEATES.

At Philadelphia, Rev. Andrew Harris, late Pastor in 2d African Church. Mr. H. was a graduate of the University of Yazmoni, and was probably the best ducated colored man in our country. As a minister, to was very highly esteemed.

At Tuscalous, Alabama, Wm. B. Allen, Esq. 57, renerly of Newburyport.

A YOUNG man would like employment as a Por ler in a store. Also one to work on a farm, Ap ply to WM. C. NELL, 25 Corabil

#### POETRY.

From 'The Gift' for 1842. SNOW. How quietly the snow comes down,
When all are fast asleep.
And plays a thousand fairy pranks
O'er vale and mountain steep!
How cunningly it finds its way

To every cranny small,

And creeps through even the alightest chink
In window or in wall ! To every noteless hill it brings

A fairer, purer crest,

Then the rich ermine robe that decks

The haughtiest monarch breast. To every reaching spray it gives Whate'er its hand can holdbeauteous thing the snow is, To all, both young and old.

The waking day, through curtaining haze, Looks forth, with sore surprise, To view what changes have been wrought ber eyes; And a pleasant thing it is to see The cottage children peep From out the drift, that to their eaves Prolongs its rampart deep.

The patient farmer searches And dig his silly poultry out,
Who clamor in the wind:
How sturdly he cuts his way,
Though wild blasts beat him back! buried lambs to find. And caters for his waiting herd, That shiver round the stack! Right welcome are tho e feathery flakes

To the ruddy urchins eye,
As down the long, smooth hill they coast As down the long, smooth that hey coase
With shout and revelry.
Or, when the moonlight, clear and cold,
Calls out their throng to play—
On! a merry gift the snow is,
For a christmas boliday.

The city miss, who, wrapped in fur, Is lifted to the sleigh, And borne so daintily to school, Along the crowded way,—
Feels not within her pallid cheek
The rich blood mantling warm,
Like her who, laughing, shakes the snow From powdered tress and form. A tasteful hand the Snow hath-

For, on the storied pane, I saw its Alpine landscapes traced With arch and sculptured fane; Where high o'er hoary-headed cliffs, The dizzy Simplon wound, And old cathedrals reared their towers, With Gothic tracery bound. I think it bath a tender heart-

For I marked it, while it crept To spread a sheltering mantle w The infant blossom slept. It doth to Earth a deed of love-Though in a wintry way;
And her turf-gown will be greener For the snow that 's fallen to-day. Hartford, Conn.

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO CINQUE. BY JOSEPH L. CHESTER.

Once more upon the waters! Whither now. Brave Cinque! do thy anxious wanderings
The gallant ship! say, doth her gilded prov
Again her way to climes of bondage wend?
Art thou once more in chains, and borne along
To regions where thy fetters will be strong?

Ab no! Thou art a a freeman now! The air You breathe is but the breath of Liberty ! No more of sorrow or of dark despair Shall press thy noble heart. Ay, then art free And even now, far o'er the trackless main, The good ship flies to bear thee home again.

Home! home!! thy soul must kindle at the word Thou art a Ausband, and thy doating wife Will greet thee with a heart whose throbs are h Thou art a father : thou hast given life To those who soon will cling around thy knee, And shout for joy their sire again to see

Oh! might I then an unseen witness stand, And see the greetings of thy kindred there— The wild embrace—the grasping of the hand— And hear the shouts that then will rend the Of pleasure here I would an age resign, That for a day I might unite in thine.

I charge you now, forget not those whose heads And hearts were opened at your tale of grief: Forget not him—that brave old man —who stands A noble monument of your relief: Forget not any who have lent you aid, And for their welfare let your prayers be made.

And, most of all, forget not Him, whose name Ye now have heard aright: Him, whose strong Gave impulse to the belm when first ye came, Heaven-guided, to this portion of our land : And judges who have rightly read our laws.

Go, tell your kindred of the white man's God, om your faces once again they see; He hath freed you fre And how His Truth bath made you doubly free.

And should the memory of your friends grow dim,
I charge you, on your souls, forget not Him?

And now, farewell! My spirit with you flies, And Hope's bright sye looks far boyond the sea : I seem to see your native hills arise. seem to see your native hills arise,
And all your kindred gathered on the lea.

One prayer I breathe, ere yet you leave our strand God bless thee, Cinque, and thy native land !

John Quincy Adams.

From the Spirit of Liberty. THE SOUTH PURGING ITS LITERATURE Go, chain the old ocean, and roll back its tide, And check its free waves, as they roll in their pride And the wild winds, that sweep over mountain an

The mountain-bird cage, as it comes from the cloud Our Niag'ra command not to thunder so loud, The range of our winds with exactness define, And tell them to stop when they come to the line.

The north star expunge, in the midst of your wra For its bright beams are lighting the fuguive's path From your 'maps of the heavess,' be sure and deba This northern, fanatical, recreant star.

Then build up a wall tremendously high,
Its end at each ocean, its top at the sky:
Now ber out the light, as it streams from the sun,
Then boast that your work has been gallantly do

Ah! well may you shrink from the light of the su For angels weep over the deeds you have done;
The broad light of day it becomes you to fear,
For the chains of your slaves drip with blood a
with tears.

Your Washington's writings, they never will do; Expurgate the works of your Jefferson too— A pro-elevery bible would surely be fine, And ours suits better the north of the line.

A new edition of the and 'twould be well to pe Remodel it too, and revise it with care; The conscience and will you had better erase, And insert something else to fill up their place.

And when from their pages you Freedom have torn, Truth smiles at your efforts, and laughs them to scorn; For soon shall your fetters be broken in twain, And the glad shout of freedom roll back to the main. EUGENIO.

# NON-RESISTANCE.

From the Non-Resistant. The Morals of Politics.

An extraordinary example of the tendency of a life devoted to the pursuit, or the exercise, of political power, to deaden the moral perceptions, has been recently exhibited by John Quincy Adams, in a lecture on the present Chinese war. He defends the course of the British—not on the abstract sight of that Christian power to poison its pages antipodes at its pleasure, and for its profit, (which he denies to be the actual cause of the war;) but on the natural right of con merce, which right, it seems, according to this hig merce, which right, it seems, according to this againstity, may be justly enforced at the point of the bayonet. This puts the whole affair on an entirely new footing, and alters the attitude of the invading nation from that of a ruffian insisting on cramming down the throats of a weaker people a poisonous drug, into that of a magnanimous champion of the human race doing battle for the insulted rights of man. This argument, to be sure, would come with a better grace from a South-Carolina nullifier, than from an advo cate of the protective system. But statesmanship was invented for the reconciliation of incongruities It is not improbable, however, that some of the advocates of free trade may seize upon some of Mr. Adams's propositions, and induce inferences from them which he would be sorry to see deduced to practice. He is obliged to admit that nations have a right to regulate their commerce, and to interdict the impor-tation of certain articles, or else the American tariff is a violation of the law of nations; but when the interdictions amount to a prohibition of traffic, then the right accrues of compelling the refractory nation by force of arms to be obliging. Even on Mr. Adams own grounds, the present aggression of Britain upon China is unjust, for China did not prohibit trade en tirely, but merely regulated it as she deemed most for dvantage; and only broke it off with Britain consequence of the introduction of a prohibited arti-cle,—which of course Mr. A. would not deny she had cle,—which of course Mr. A. would not deny she had a right to do. But the nice point which will grow out of this new exposition of the laws of nations, is, how to decide what degree of interdiction amounts to a righteous cause of war, and who is to be the judge Mr. Adams may congratulate himself on the introduction of that important branch of American jurisprudence, called Lynch Law, into the courts of nations. For the strongest is necessarily, as in this ease, not only the judge, but also the executioner. Perhaps, after Great Britain has vindicated the rights of nations against the encroachments of Chius, she may turn her philanthropic arms against this country, and demand the free introduction of her manufactures at our ports. And I do not see what fault Mr. A. find with such a movement, provided sh should decide that our prohibitions are too heavy.

Another interesting and important point which

established in the laws of nations by this lecture is, cause of war. It seems that the Cross of England waves worthily over ships commissioned to teach a semi barbarous people good manners by urging what Milton a devils would call

Of hard contents, and full of force urged home.

The distinction between knocking the forehead nine times before the emperor, and kissing the hand of the king on the bended knee, is truly worthy of the big-endian and little-endian statesmen of Lilliput But are we certain that this Chesterfieldian crusade will end with the conversion of the Chinese to the orthodox platform of good breeding? If the British tourists in this country are to be believed, our manners and customs are very far from the canonical standard. Perhaps the time may come when a British fleet will ride in our waters, and bombard our cities, for the purpose of compelling us to desist from with the demand of civilized Christendom, that w should eat our eggs from the shell. Mr. Adams thus the more honesty than you appear willing to give infiopens a new and wide field for the extended useful ness of that instrument of civilization—war. It is of christianity; and you may think, and wonly remarkable that he does not recognize the proonly remarkable that he does not recognize the pro-pagation of Christianity by the sword as a proper use you charitably, though not very consistently, timagin-of that beneficent implement. The English fleet, and ed it to be. Were infidels to set up a being as a patthe troops its bears, are a true specimen of the Christ-ianity of modern Christendom, and Sir Henry Pottin-character and more wise in action t ger and Sir William Parker are better representa-tives of modern Christians than any missionaries, made to order, could possibly be—unless, indeed, it were the holy chaplains upon whom the Anglican bishops have laid their apostolic hands, and recognized as true sons of the Church. It were surely worth the while of a benevolent nation to incur the worth the while of a benevotent nation to incur the inconveniences—which, however, are daily prayed for with due libations, by the officers—of 'a bloody war and a sickly season,' for the sake of conferring upon the benighted Chinese the blessings of such a Christianity as that in which England and America

ejoice !. good, at least, that the great doctrine of the natural right of trade should be iterated and reiterated; and monstrous as are Mr. Adams's conclusions from this doctrine, it is not in vain that he has repeated it. without let or hindrance, for any righteous purpose, any of the dwelling-places of God's children. And his right-every breach of the Divine law-is visited with a penalty of suffering pro-portioned to the crime. China is now enduring the portioned to the crime. China is now enduring the punishment of her selfash policy, which has con-demned her to remain stationary at the point of civili-zation which she attained centuries ago. It has bound her for ages in an enchautment which has prevented her growth, hindered her progress, and fixed her in an unnatural state of adult infancy. England, too, is even now tottering under the weight of the her selfish policy with regard to other nations. The ories of staveing millions for bread are loud protests against the folly as well as the wickedness of endeavoring to repeal God's laws by the omnipotence of Parliament. The distress and ruin of which we see and hear so much amongst ourselves, may all be traced to insune endeavors to be wiser than Omniscience, and to insens encoavors to be weet that the fit is that men mightier than Omnipotence. But thus it is that men learn wisdom by bitter experience; and discover that the command, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thythe command, 'Thou shalt love thy neignbor as myself,' is, in every place, the golden rule. No true
commercial presperity, any more than any geneine
bappiness, can be enjoyed, except in obedience to its
command. All the restrictions which are put in the way of the free intercourse of nations, are remnants of barbarism which will disappear before the advancing influences of a true civilization. When they shall have disappeared, men will unreel that they so long submitted to such unantural thraidom. The custom-house, like the gallows, when it shall have become matter of history, will be regarded as the monuments of a semi-civilized people, who destroyed their safety and prosperity by the very means by which they thought to advance it. Tariffs and commercial trea-ties will one day be regarded as we now look back rd exections, and oppressive tenures, o upon the absurd or the feudal system.

But this change is not to be wrought by fleets and armies. These will be the victories of Peace—not the Fether and the Son, and is made up of such less renowned than war. They will be accomplished by the difficult experience of men, aided by the inverse of the Father hath sent, having the Holy Gho creasing light of truth. External violence can never for their peculiar eacher, sanctifier and comforts

and the second

effect this great result. He hich Truth will work in which Truth will work in the minds and hearts of sien, and then it will speedily be manifested. Then will these berbarous distinctions of countries and nations disappear. Then will that disbolical spirit which man worship under the name of patriotism, be atorised and sent back to the pit from which it same. Then will the brotherhood of the race be recognized, and the genius of man will be exerted to promote the intercourse and advance the happiness of mankind, rather than to substruct the one and to destray the

views or the obligations of morality and religion. Hentertains a high regard for Christianity and all its or dimances. He is a daily student of the Bible, and professes to make the commands of Christ his rule of life. He is, I believe, a technical professor of religious and the commands of the command gion. He is, I believe, a technical projessor of real gion. He has been known to express his regret at re-cent movements, having for their object the investiga-tion of the authority of certain institutions and ob-servances. He thought their tendency mischievous and apt to unsettle men's faith. And yet he does a see that his exposition of what Ohristianity perm is the assault which of all others he has the most r son to dread. It is from his reverence for the gold words of Christ—'Thou shalt love thy neighbor hyself,' that he approves of the British expedition and its iron logic. Surely such a Chritianity—and it is the Christianity of Christendom does not merit much anxiety or many pains for preservation or propagation. The Chinese would Foisse for it. Till the Chris lanity of Christ shall have superseded the Christian of the Church and of the State, much progress in t civilization of the world is not to be expected. T tion out of the category of false religions, as long a it is made the tool of the selfish interests and th pander of the bad passions of its votaries. One relion is as good as another for the purposes ecclesiastical domination. The business of Mr. ms, from his earliest youth, has been 'politica'. accessful in his vocation, and has, doubtless, con entiously sought and used power for what he regard ed as the best good of the people. But there is some thing about the pursuit and the exercise of power which seems of necessity to impair the mora It makes distinctions between what is absolutely right and what is politically expedient, and establish rule for private and another for public honesty. It can exist only by compromises, of which all the conright. It is a stake in a great game of chance, in play inguithed a state in a great game of the twould be scouted from the lowest gaming table. No man can rin or lose it—or use it when won—without deep njury to his own soul. Some minds may escapwith less corruption than others, from the their natural constitution, or the happiness of their surrounding circumstances; but the pollution is inevitable, for it is the penalty annexed to a violation of a Divine law. The Father of all men never entrust ed the right of government to the hands of his frai children. He has enacted the laws which must be

obeyed to establish public and private happiness, an has annexed to them the inevitable penalties of their violation. To seek these out and to obey them is the business of man. The history of the world, when rightly written, will show how vain have ever beer e attempts of men to improve upon the Divine legis lation, or upon its sanctions. The renunciation of all pretensions to dominion, civil or ecclesiastical, over the reformation of Church and State-towards a high er manifestation of civilization than the world ha ever yet beheld .- E. Q.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

To William Lloyd Garrison. The following is a copy of the 'correction' noticed in the last number of your paper as having been 'accidentally fost.' You will much oblige me by insert the four gospuls make the real or fictitious hero their stories. But because they can conceive of high er virtue or more enlightened wisdom than they find in him, is surely no good reason why they should fal out with such as they do find.
WILLIAM WEST.

Boston, Dec. 13, 1841.

# ERRORS CORRECTED.

To William Lloyd Garrison.

About half a dozen typographical errors crept into

in the last number of you aper-perhaps under favor of an imperfect proof, fied candle. In the first paragraph, erase th periods after figures one, two, three, and four, and in In the second paragraph, 15th line, e sert commas. In the second rase &c. and complete the paragraph, 2d line, for 'ranks,' read cause. In the may it go forth gathering strength in its progress, until it shall sweep away all those artificial barriers
which men have devised to separate themselves from
their brethren! It is indeed a natural right which evcomment. By the way, in your editorial remarks, you ever he will upon the highway of nations, and visit, christianity. Jesus's life, as described by his biogra phere, except where they represent him as wanting it wine to glut men already drunk, and drowning a here of about two thousand swine, answers to my conce tions of what a reformer ought to be. Were there an truth in the christian fancy of his continued existe he would revisit the earth, overthrow its churches, a nathematize its hired religious missionaries, scatte the flying sheets of its religious tract depositories to the four winds, break up the types and presses of its bible-printing associations, and securge all the mon-ey-changers, of all trades and all professions, out of human society. Jesus's tenchings appear to me, a they do to you, to exert an immoral influence only a they are made a 'cloak to cover up abomination they are made a \* close to cover up administration.

As regards the principle upon which they ought to be judged, we are positively agreed. It is in reference to fact only that we differ. Christianity is vulnerable, not so much because it is not true or good in the abstract, but because it lends itself a ready tool to even ery one who chooses to corrupt it; and just as powe ful and just as dangerous a tool as if it were false an avil in the abstract, precisely because it can be 'co rapted.' WILLIAM WEST. Boston, Dec. 6, 1841.

The True Church.

REG. GABRISON: BRO. GARRISON:

Do me the favor of inserting these few thoughts into the Liberator; as I did not free my mind at the last Chardon-street Convention. My mind was so burdened, I could not well leave Boston until I left the following to be published.

ELKANAH NICKERSON Boston, Oct. 29, 1841.

Resolved, That the scriptures fully and clearly e hibit what the true church is; and also what the fal-and anti-offishina charch is, to every mind that u derstands it.

corner stone. The scriptures call it by various pames, such as "the house of God-the church of the living God-the bride, the Lamb's wife—the branches of Christ, the living vine—the body of Christ. It is also called the church of 'hrist. The scriptures declare that Christ purchased it with his own blood, and that he will make it a glorious church, without spot or wrinkle, or any such thing—holy and without blame, just like himself, in regard to innocence and purity.

Let us now take a very brief view of the precepts and promises made to this church. It is called upon to be hely and pure, as God and Christ are. The members who compose this church are commanded to be perfect, as their Father in leaven is perfect. They are predestinated to be conformed to the image of his Son—to be filled with the Spirit—to dwell in God, and God in them—and to be filled with all the fulness of God; and a faithful and righteous God has made promises equal to these precepts: 'I will send the Comforter; I will dwell in them, and walk in them; I will put my laws in their mind, and write them on their hearts; I will be to them a God, and they shall be to me a people; I and my Father will come, and make our abode with you.' What was their relation to one another? They all had one spir-They loved enc other as they did their own souls; yes, they loved each other so as to lay down their lives for each other er, and, consequently, were one, as the Father and Now who cannot see that, surely, th is a glorious church, worthy of a God? Who canno see, that if mankind were as God and Christ would see, that it manking were as door them be, this world would be, as it were, a par adise, Emanuel's land, God with us?

But, instead of this, beholding the present church we see enough to cause us to sink with grief, were we not peculiarly supported by the grace of God. We see exactly the opposite. Do we say too much when we say, taking the church as a whole, it is as the devil would have it?

Now this devilish, anti-christian church is as fully nd clearly pointed out in scripture, as the true church is. Notice the 13th chapter of Revelutions, and you will see that St. John saw the river of blood she had

modes; and they are clearly pointed out, viz. the beast, his image, the mark, and number of his name, or Babylon. We live in the time of Babylon, or the or Babylon. We live in the time of Babylon, or the number of his name. Its power is so scattered and divided, that it cannot do as the beast did, or his image, or even the mark; but its spirit is the same. It would act the same thing over again, that the beast, would act the same tange of again, they all have shed line blood of the saints, if the interest of Babylon, or the number of his name, required it—and she had the

between the true and false—between the christian and anti-christian church—and not blend them to-gether, as Thomas Paine and all infidels have done, er ;-for it is clear to my mind that God himself can not give us a greater blessing than the true church and the devil himself cannot curse us with a greate curse than the false and anti-christian church.

## MISCELLANY.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce. Abolition Petitions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14th, 1841.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14th, 1841.

Mr. Adams commenced presenting his Petitions, and when he offered the third one, praying for the abolition of slavery in the Territory of Florida—
Mr. Payne objected to its reception.
The Speaker said it could not be received.
Mr. Adams asked that the words 'not received under the rule,' should be endorsed on the back of the petition; in order that those who had entrusted him with the petition might know why they were not received.

not received.

The Speaker informed the gentleman that the House could not authorize the Clerk to endorse any

House could not authorize the Clerk to endorse any paper not received by it.

Mr. Adams then presented a petition praying for the striking out the 21st Rule, and the abrogation of all other laws which prevented the reception of abolition petitions, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee of nine, with instructions to report a recision of the 21st, or as it now stood, the 23d Rule.

tule.

The motion being objected to,

Mr. Adams so modified it as to leave out the intructions to the Committee, and asked for the year and nays.

Mr. Mcrriwether moved to lay the motion on the

Mr. James asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the motion to lay on the table was lost, yeas 92, nays 88.

Mr. Rhett then asked for a call of the House which was ordered, when 193 members answered to

Mr. Barnard then moved that further proceeding

in the call be suspended.

Mr. Campbell of S. C., asked for the yeas and nays on that motion, and the same were ordered, when it appeared that 90 members voted in the affirmative, and 90 in the negative, the Chair voting in the affirmative; so the call was suspended.

The question then came up on Mr. Adams' mo-

tion, when
Mr. Merriwether said he wished to debate the
petition and reference, and asked if the 53d Rule
did not require it to lay over one day.
The Speaker decided that it must lay over one

day.

Mr. Adams said the gentlemen who opposed the ligating the cause of the are.

Mr. Adams said the gentlemen who opposed the ligating the cause of the are.

Mr. Tucker, the Govenor elect of Mississiphi was in early life a blacksmith. Mr. Slattuck his opposed to the area of the area. save themselves and others a great deal of trouble and asked the Speaker if it would not come up to morrow the first business in order.

The Speaker was understood to answer in the af-

Mr. Adams then proceeded to offer 'a fleet' of petitions relating to slavery and the slave trade.

Robbery in Boston at noon day.—A house in Traverse street was robbed of \$2300 in gold, \$1700 in bills, and \$1000 in jeweiry, on Wednesday last, about noon. The house was one of doubtful reputation, but kept so quiet that the police could not preceed against it. Its owner and keeper, Julia Carr, had gone out, leaving only one woman within, named Robecca Jane Austin. On opening the street door at a knock, two men rushed in, out her over the hand with a knife, twisted a handkerchief round her neck, and then stunned her by a blow on the head with a poker. They then rifled the house; and departing in a hurry, left the street door and, which was observed by a neighbor as very uncommon; and on entering, he found the woman bound, and insensible, but with proper aid she soon recovered, and described the men.

In the evening, the police arrested one Washington Dunbar, in the National Thesire, to answer for these crimes. He was formerly a boarder in the house.

Wretchedness.—Anne M'Alliater, alias Jane Steele, was drowned in the Canal Dock, in Boston, a few nights ago; she was a young woman of bad character, and was drunk at the time; she had been at the theatre, and was there assailed by one Lewis Clark, who was suspected of being her murderer. An examination before the Court, however, showed that she drowned herself in a fit of desperation.

THE SPIRIT FOR A FREEMAN! Mr. Clark, of the Logan Gazette, Bellefontene, Ohio, being requeste-to insert a slaveholder's advertisement, answere

"If We would inform the gentleman who us for publication an advertisement of Run alores, that we cannot prostitute our column for a purpose. We are not an abolitionist by any m dut we cannot permit ourself to be instrumen a purpose. We are not an abolitionist by any idet we cannot permit ourself to be instrume, supporting and sustaining the "peculiar institution of the South. While the laws of our State, the hands of every citizen, and prohibit his as aleves to compe, our conscience certains us froing accessary, in any way, to their recapture."

grateful.
Less the community be misinformed as to the object which the money is to be appropriated, they will ention, that it is designed solely to aid the blasses assets Anti-Slavery Society, and the publication of the Liberator. The receipts of the Fair were \$236,000.

A COLORED JUDGE. Mr. Abill, a gentleman African descent, has been appointed Chief Baron Exchequer in the Island of Anigua. On the occasi of this appointment, the Juligua Herald expresses Exchequer in the Island of Antiqua: On the occasion of this appointment, the Astigns Herald expresses its self as follows:—We are too well pleased with the appointment announced in last Toesday's Register to sallow it to pass without giving it our inqualified assent. Whether we view it as a valuable precedent, or as the means of admission to one of the highest colonial titles of a highly respected member of the class to which we belong, we unhesitatingly pronounce it to be the most important appointment that has yet been made by the Lieutenant Governor during his administration of the general Government.

Coxoness. Tuesday last was petition day in Corgress. In the House the States were called in roll tion, beginning with Maine. A correspondent of the N. Y. New Erasays:

N. Y. New Erasays:

When Massachusetts was called Mr. Adams took the floor for nearly two hours. He had several abilition petitions not within the 21st rale, such as slavery in Florida, the inner-state slave transportation construise and internally, and a call of the flouse was made, but suspended by a vote of 90 years to 90 nays, the Speaker giving the casting vote to suspend the call. Mr. A. then, presented a petition to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, with an alternative to remove the seat of government. He insisted to the Speaker that the latter branch of the petition was not within the rule, and might be referred. Mr. Barnard of Albany, suggested that it ought to be referred to a select compiltee. And many other abolition petitions and memorials were presented by Mr. Barnard and others, most of which were excluded.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Standard hus notices the appearance in the House of Representatives of the venerable John Quincy Adams:

'In casting tny eye aver the body, I was attracted by what appeared to me to be a new and strange figure—some old monk, perhaps—but I soon found that it was John Quincy Adams, with a black cap on his head, surmounted by a tassel or top knot. It had so much altered his appearance, by concealing his bald crown, his long forehead and faw white locks, that few knew him at first sight. However, he soon made the black cap familiar to the House, by the leading part he took in the day's proceedings.

part he took in the day's proceedings."

More Murders.—Authentic information reached this city, yesterday, of the murder of two men in the town of Purlington, Mississippi, on Sunday morning last. It appears that some pecuniary difficulty arose between one Washington Leonard and Anthony Hawthorn, who kept a store there. On the morning in question, Leonard attacked Hawthorn with a Bowie knife. George Perry, a third party, rushed in to prevent murder, but he fell a victim to the knife of the assassin! Leonard despatched both of them, and, unfortunately for the ends of retributive justice, absconded, and has not yet been arrested.—V. O. Picayane, Dec. 2.

Melancholy.—A young lady, aged about 27 years while on her passage to New-York in the steambon Worcester, from Stonington, on Saturday night, escaped from her berth in her night clothes; through the window of the saloon, and jumped or fell over board. It was somewhere between Stratford Pointan Huntington Light. In an advertisement which has been sent us for insertion, a reward of five hundred dollars is effered for the recovery of the body.

By a letter from Central America, we learn the the whole town of Cartago, C. A. of about 30,000 in habitants, was, with the exception of two houses, durroyed by an earthquake, about the middle of Selember last.—Courier and Enquirer.

The Ship Selma destroyed by Fire.—In the bri Wasp, from Sierra Leone, came as passengers Cap Lane and two of his crew, late of the ship Selm (whaler) of and from Now-Bedford, bound to the P effic Ocean. On the 11th Oct. in lat. 20, lon. 22, th Selma took fire forward of the fore hatch, and it captain and crew took to the boats. The ship becan a total loss. Fatal Affray .- Yesterday afternoon, about half pe

Chartres and Custom-house-streets, between Messr William Dockerell and Alexander Ballo, in which the former lost his life. Up to ten o'clock, Ballo had not been arrested.—— O, Picayane, 1st inst.

An invention has been made by Andrew Caldwe of Lexington, Ky. for hackling, spinning, and weavinemp, by which, it is stated, bagging can be manufatured at a cost of but three to five cents per yard, bing a saving of five or six cents per yard over the old method.—Bloom. (Ia.) Past.

A ball in motion .- We learn from the Arkansa Gazette, that William McK. Ball, late cashier of th Payette Branch Bank, has succeeded in running his negroes off to Texas, and has taken himself after them.

Education in Illinois. The population of this Sta s 500,000, and of these, 28,000 can neither read no

Rev. HENRY COLMAN, formerly of this city, and late Agricultural Commissioner of Massachusetts, is a bout to remove to Rochester, N. Y. in order to become the editor of the New Genesace Farmer.

The last Boston Notion contains Mr. Adam's leare on Chine, entire, printed from his own manu script.

The fire at the Tower of London is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is a bout £250,000. A committee were engaged in investigating the cause of the fire.

The extensive and highly respectable house of Hausseman and Jordan, of the Rue Sentier, Paris wholesale linen merchants, has failed for the sum of 5,000,000 f.

Whalemen. The present number of whaling vesse out of New-Bedford is two bundred and six—a

The Rev. Dr. Weber, of the Episcopal Church, and his son George, both died of the yellow fever, within twenty-four hours of each other, at Vicksburg, during the epidemic at that place.

Six attempts were made on the 1st inst. to fire the

Mr Athill a gentleman of African descent, has bee appointed chief baron of the exchequer in the islan appointed chief baron of the exchequer in the island of Antigua.

A Sud Tragedy. A young man in Canton, Ill., named Selfridge, a week since, pointed a rifle at a young and anniable sister, in sport, and instantly shot lier dead. The unfortunate young man has since gone mad.

The Eastern Argus says that the Kennebec frozen over the last night in November—the therm eter stood, on that night, in various situations al the river, from three to night degrees above zero!

A report prevailed yesterday, that a Mr. H. Webre, of the parish of St. James, had been assussinated in his own yard, on his return from a journey. The crime was perpetrated by negroes, at the instigation it is said, of an Italian. The slaves have been arrested.—N. O. Bes.

Melauchoty Accident — Capt. E. B. Tatem, an old and highly respected citizen of our city, was run over by a frightened horse last evening, and instantly kill-od.—Mobile Adv. Dec. 2.

George Bennett, Esq., the calebrated missionary traveller, in company with the late Rev. D. Tyerman, died in the treet, in London, on the 13th ult. He was supposed to be perfectly well when he lat his ledgings. The verdict of the jury was, "Died by the visitation of God." His age was 63 years.

The arbitrators in the case of Hill vs. Ba Concord, N. H. have awarded the former 1200 he claimed 12,000 dollars.

The Eighth Massachusetts Auti-Slav 17 Ac Will open on WEDNESDAY MORNING to 22nd, at A MORY HALL, (corner of West and Ru

gion Sts ).
Upwards of twenty towns have alreads Upwards of swenty towns have arready been from, and the articles which have already string too numerous to be catalogued. Every descripte the works of art and taste usually found at the the works of art and taste usually found at the in greater beauty and higher finish than on an mer occasion, will be this year exhibited. THE BOOK-TABLE, which has always be stractive, will this year be doubly so. Then

FELIZABETH PEASE, of Darlington, English

a large and valuable collection of distinguishing persons. Volumes of fac-similes—do. of the interesting State papers of the English Arkin Among these are, Convocation of the Bidden Hen. VIII—letter of Rir-hard III. Gunpowder. Scots—Magna Charta, with the Seals of the h —Illustrations of Scotland in tartan envelop-paper, with the noted scenes in Great Britan as sheet - Parisian note-paper with initials, order the Fair-Illuminated do. from Milan-Orses pens—Swiss paper folders—A great variety of Mat of-pearl—Sand-boxes, the fruit of the Sablier box tree (a great curiosity)— Boxes of tast of most celebrated antique gems—Medals, among the a striking one of Father Mathew—de. of As-Society-do. framed of Petion and & pencil sketches and drawings in various m rious heads in new style of Silhouette, in w the admission of light through the cuttings, t of Cameo is produced. Among these are the heads of various anti-slavery friends.

Will be published, on the first morning of the

THE LIBERTY BELL Containing articles from Garrison, Pier

Containing articles from Garrison, Pierpat Quincy Adams, L. M. Child, Rogers, Dr. Bar Harriet Martineau, Wendell Phillips, Mr. Fd G. S. Burleigh, James Russell Lowell, S. J. M. W. Chapman, and others. THE CHILDREN'S TABLE

Will be furnished with a vast variety of Dolls,

ery size, from four feet to four inches high, resty sed, or the purchaser will find complete dr choose from. Boxes of doll's shoes and bone France, with a lot of musical instruments boys; trumpets, fifes, accordions, &c. watches, cidoscopes, baby-house furniture, all from Para THE SHOE TABLE

Will afford every variety of the celebrated Lyne

and boots,

It would be impossible to enumerate all the which make the Fair well worth a journey to to see. Sandwich Island curiosities exhibitions, of corious manufacture, from Nu and Dublin, which are expected daily to strive work, worsted-work, bend-work, glass-work, work, wax-work; knit and net work; tabra work, wax-work; knit and net work; takens and plain silk, linen and muslin-work; rrun right or mass, from completely fitted judies and travelling bags, to white satin, trimmel blonde and white kerseymere, braided with an silver, too numerous to permit even a speci

The ladies of the Committee, who have be

ling in Europe and elsewhere, have selected Fair from every place they passed, whateverth of the curious or beautiful. Among these in Switzerland, a collection of carved wood-work, has never been imported but for this Fair,) c of antique vases, work-baskets, paper-cum or anique vases, work-vasicis, paper-cane crackers, salad spoons and forks, sugar-long pulls, and models of the Swiss mountain color valuable to those who would refresh their a tions of travel, or who would gain ideas of 8 land. The bell-pulls contain each a complet of carefully finished and spirited picture of scenery and Swiss costume. Purses from I Turkish embroidered bags; perfumed composite from Constantinople; watch-cases and base from the German baths; ladies' cuffs, cap, and fures from Paris; embroidered card-cases, needle-books, thread-cases and souvenirs from Naples : Bivazes from Rome : shell-us convenience for the summer siests at Naham) and coral from Cap. Haitien, travelling mirro chiun, gentlemen's morocco gold emb'd an St. Petersburg; cut glass and English and

Every description of useful children's both for boys and girls; stands of be

which, alone, would make a beautiful Fair. various parts of the country, and from Dablit ford Cork Waterford London, Darlingto Manchester, articles are on their way. M. W. Chapman, Caroline Wester

Abby Southwill, L. M. Child, Mary Willey, M. A. W. Johnson, T. Southwick. M. F. Rogers, E. A. Winslot, E. F. Meriam A. T. G. Phillips, H. Tufts, Mary Young, M. S. Chapman, C. Sargent, E. L. Follen, E. Philbrick, A. W. Westers L. Sewall, C. F. William Helen E. Garrison, C. Howard, H. S. Adams,

Combs, Fancy Goods, and Perla JU-T received, a large assortment of the goods, selected for the Fall Trade by their ber, and for sale at low prices, wholeste as Dealers from the country will do well to all.

A. S. JORDAN, 2, Mill-and, 2 doors from Washington-street.

Boston, Nov. 5, 1841: 3w

WM. G. NELL, Tailor and Clothes Dresser,

IS NOW LOCATED AT No. 62, COURT-STREET; PPOSITE THE HEAD OF BRATTLE STEE Where he continues to alter Gentlemen's Amount of Also, Clothes CLEANSED AND BE

Also, Clothes CLEANSED AND at ED 10 in the Nectest Style, and at the Shortest Notice.

W. G. N. respectfully solicits the solic old friends, and a share of the public patrons; smallest favors gratefully received. AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR.

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR.

MASEACHURATYS.—George W. Berry,
ampton; Alvan Ward, Ashbaraken.
RHODY-ISLAND.—Wm. Adams, Partestal.
S. Gould, Warnick.
Cornecticus.—S. S. Cowles, Hartford;—ld.
Hall, East-Hampton.
Nzw-Yonx.—Oliver Johnson, New York O.
Nzw-Yonx.—Oliver Johnson, New York O.
Nzw-Yonx.—Oliver Johnson, New York O.
Parsystynan.—H. C, Hlowell, Michael J.
Reph Futton, Jr. McWilliamstonen;—Thomas Seph Futton, Jr. McWilliamstonen;—Thomas Seph Futton, Jr. McWilliamstonen;—Thomas Mentheless. Resultance Onto.—Jamos Boyle, Rome;—Charles Oct.
Jamos M. M. Kim, Philadelphia
Onto.—Jamos Boyle, Rome;—Charles Oct.
Jamos M. Abber G. Kirk, Salen;—Jamet A. Maseder;—Lot Holmes, Columbiana;—Charles
James M. Abber G. Kirk, Salen;—Jamet A. Maseder;—Dt. E. D. Hudson, Olerina
[SZE FIRAT PAGE.]

FROM THE POSTMASTER GENTRAL

Remittances by Mail.—A Postmaster any money in a letter to the publisher of anewing pay the subscription of a third person, and solver if written by himself.

Ur Agents who remet woney should always nate the persons to whom it is to be credited.